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REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO FRG

For DPA reportage of the visit to the FRG by President Raul Alfonsin, including his meeting with President Richard von Weizsaecker, see the FRG section of the 17 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CARRANZA DENIES MILITARY TO GET WAGE INCREASE

PY170051 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Report from Government House by Jorge Alonso]

[Text] Defense Minister Roque Carranza stated today after a meeting with Acting President Victor Martinez that no salary increase has been granted to Armed Forces personnel, thus denying rumors that have been circulating in the press. He added that the possibility of granting loans to the personnel, instead of a salary increase, was still being studied.

Carranza concluded by saying that he and Martinez discussed the future promotions of the chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff, Brigadier Teodoro Waldner, to brigadier general; and of the current chief of the Army staff, Brigadier General Hector Rios Erenu, to division general.

GENERALS ERENU, WALDNER TO GET PROMOTIONS

PY131547 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2108 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (TELAM) -- The national executive branch has sent to Congress two bills promoting Brigadier General Hector Luis Erenu and Air Force Major General Teodoro Guillermo Waldner to the next rank. The two bills, numbered 1,727 and and 1,728, say that the officers should hold the proposed ranks, taking into consideration their responsibilities as chief of staff of the Army and chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff.

UBALDINI APPOINTED CGT SECRETARY GENERAL

PY162354 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1742 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (NA) -- As of this afternoon, Saul Ubaldini is the sole secretary general of the General Workers Confederation [CGT], by resolution of the Executive Council which is now meeting at the headquarters on Azopardo Street. The Executive Council has thus endorsed the unanimously adopted resolution of the Restructuring Commission, which also decided that the normalization of the CGT be completed in 90 days at a meeting held this morning.

The resolution appointing Saul Ubaldini as sole secretary general of the CGT should be approved next Thursday by a plenum of the secretaries general where he is expected to receive the support of the majority of the participants.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING COB STRIKE EVENTS

La Paz Workers Stage Marches

PY132043 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Tens of thousands of La Paz factory workers were on the downtown streets all morning, protesting the meager wages, the hard conditions of life, and demanding a change in the government's economic policy. The factory workers began by holding an assembly at 0700, which reviewed the situation as they see it. After lengthy deliberations, they decided to hold an indefinite, general strike, and to intensify the public protests against the government policy. An official spokesman reported that the workers came from various points of the city and, in groups, staged demonstrations along the main downtown avenues, thus confusing the well-organized antidemonstration police squads.

The railroad workers began by holding a general assembly at the railroad station, and then marched along (Monges), 3 de Marzo, San Francisco and 16 de Julio Avenues and returned along the same route, ending their march in front of the Teachers Club. La Paz teachers also held a short general assembly on General Sanjines Street and staged a protest march along the same streets, beginning at San Francisco Square and ending at their club. The factory workers formed various groups that marched along Quintanilla Zuazo Avenue, split up along other streets, and met again on Marsical Santa Cruz Avenue.

Bank Executives Reportedly Arrested

PY131359 Paris AFP in Spanish 0405 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 12 Sep (AFP) -- The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) today charged that the police are arresting high-ranking executives of the Bolivian Central Bank as a repressive measure against the strike that is being carried out by the employees of that bank. German Crespo, the permanent secretary of the Human Rights Assembly, reported this information. Crespo said that Dante Pino, the bank's manager, and Jaime Castro, the deputy manager, are being held at police headquarters and he urged the government to respect the rights of the individuals. The Bolivian Central Bank's activities were completely paralyzed when its employees decided to comply with the COB's call for a national general strike repudiating the government's new economic program that was released on 29 August.

Several hundred people turned up at the doors of the Central Bank today. The government has ordered the hiring of new personnel at the bank to replace those who have been fired through a decree because they did not turn up to work.

The bank employees demonstrated through the streets of La Paz and announced that they will declare a hunger strike if the government decides to fire them.

Police Surround COB Headquarters

PY162231 Paris AFP in Spanish 1956 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Labor union leaders today reported that police forces surrounded the headquarters of the Trade Union of La Paz Urban Teachers, where the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) operates, while Central Bank workers were holding a meeting there.

The police appeared a few hours before a national meeting of union leaders was scheduled. The union leaders were meeting to discuss the future of the 13-day-old general strike which rejects the governments new economic policy. Bank and financial organization employees have expressed their support and solidarity for the nationwide stoppage. Union members told AFP that Central Bank workers were holding a meeting to adopt a stand vis-a-vis the official threat to dismiss them from their posts if they fail to go back to work when the police surrounded the building.

The reopening of the Central Bank has become President Victor Paz Estenssoro's main task, especially since employees have rejected the pressures exercised by the executive branch. In order to achieve the reopening of the bank, the government has ordered the arrest of Central Bank executives, who after expressing their support for the union action, called the employees back to work. Leaders of the Federation of Bolivian Bank Employees have reported that eight union leaders were arrested by agents of the Interior Ministry and that others are being harassed by authorities. Union factory worker leaders have also reported that its leaders have received threats and are being harassed by police and the Interior Ministry.

Elsewhere, marches and rallies are being held on the streets in La Paz to protest the implementation of a neoliberal program which reduces and freezes salaries, deregulates prices, decentralizes state-owned enterprises, freely allows imports, and devaluates the Bolivian peso.

While seeking a dialogue between the authorities and the COB, the Human Rights Assembly has denounced that basic individual and social rights are being violated through a policy of repression and intimidation.

According to political sources, the executive branch could enforce a state of seige because of the staunch opposition to the measures.

In conclusion, it is expected that the Chamber of Deputies will begin interpellating the members of the economic team, asking them to explain the scope of the decree enforced on 29 August.

Communications Systems Cut

PA170144 Paris AFP in Spanish 0133 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 16 Sep (AFP) -- Bolivia has been isolated from the exterior following a cut in all telephone and telex communications. This was a decision adopted by the workers of National Telecommunications Enterprise (ENTEL) as a means to pressure the government to lift the order to militarize the main state enterprises. This was announced here today by ENTEL leaders.

The decision adopted by the ENTEL workers includes all emergency systems, including all international press agencies. They have also asked the government to agree to talk with the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) and not to carry out the mass firing of workers at the Central Bank.

Campesinos to Block Roads

PY131730 Paris AFP in Spanish 1513 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Cochabamba (located in the country's central region) campesino leaders have reported that they have decided to blockade roads as of today, thus complying with the instructions of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) and in repudiation of the economic policy of Victor Paz' government.

The blockade could have serious effects because Cochabamba is the country's geographic hub. The country's main highway, which joins the eastern part of the country with the western part, goes through Cochabamba. The campesino leaders have explained that Paz' decree, which was released on 29 August, seriously harms their interests. Moreover, Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Simon Sejas Tordoya has indicated that he will not allow the blockading of roads anywhere in the country and he has also guaranteed the president's stability in his post.

Official Report on Situation

PY140103 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The government reported last night that the prefecture of the nine Bolivian departments reported to the Interior Ministry that most labor activities are being carried out normally. However, the official reports do admit that miners and factory workers as well as teachers are holding strikes affecting a considerable sector of the country. According to the official report the situation in the country is as follows:

Chuquisaca: Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], roads services workers, and teachers are on strike. However, activities in the private sector and fuel distribution are normal.

Cochabamba: Eight percent of the factory workers work behind closed doors to prevent any interferences. Public administration is working as usual and 50 percent of the teachers are at work. Fuel distribution is also normal.

Potosi: Mineworkers are following the COB strike, while public administration and road services are working normally. Fuel distribution is normal.

Santa Cruz: Public administration is working; 85 percent of the factory workers are at work, 40 percent of the teachers are in school, and transportation and fuel supply is normal. The Palma Sola oil refinery resumed work last night.

Tarija: Public administration is working. Only the national road service is on strike.

Beni and Pando: Situation here is absolutely normal.

La Paz: The communication services were restored, the factory sector is on partial strike and banking activities are normal.

Oruro: Teachers returned to work and the mineworkers remain on strike. Transportation is normal.

This was the government's report about the situation throughout the country.

Minister Says Situation 'Normal'

PY161330 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The situation in the country is absolutely normal. This statement has been made by Information Minister Reynaldo Peters, who added that the strike called by COB has decreased considerably. He added that the supply of staples is absolutely normal, and that transportation is working normally.

[Begin Peters recording] The situation in the country is absolutely normal, and there is a normal supply of all products, foodstuffs and fuel, while the transport service is functioning normally. Regarding the COB strike, we can say that it is decreasing day by day. I would say that 90 percent of the activities in the country are normal. [end recording]

The information minister added that the government grants the necessary guarantees for thsoe who return to work. Of course, there is only a small sector on strike, he stated.

[Begin recording] We are granting all the necessary guarantees for those who want to return to work, and also for those who have been carrying out their normal activities until last Friday we have granted all the necessary guarantees, so that, in accordance with the law, they can feel protected and capable of carrying out their productive or administrative activities to bail the country out of the current crisis. [end recording]

According to the information minister, the situation is absolutely normal in the country.

PAZ ESTENSSORO DEFENDS ECONOMIC POLICY

PY132224 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Constitutional President Victor Paz Estenssoro has said that he has decided to go ahead with the new economic policies and to use all the resources provided by the Constitution, because there is no other choice for the future of Bolivia. The president also pointed out that if we are not successful with this policy and the country falls back into the inflationary process there will be total chaos and those who have more and those who have nothing will be dragged into it. He added: This is what the extremists want, therefore conditions of social agitation which could allow the communists and extremists to take over should not be allowed.

The president made this statement during a meeting with members of the Federation of Chaco War Veterans who visited the president to express their support for the new economic policies advocated by the government and for the defense of the current democratic government. Paz Estenssoro added: We will either come out ahead with the implementation of the new economic policies or Bolivia will fall into a disaster of unpredictable consequences. He pointed out that the new measures were approved because the situation was desperate and there was no other choice. A real evaluation was necessary to reorganize the economy and to prevent the cancer of hyperinflation currently affecting Bolivia from expanding.

In his speech the president also referred to the effects of the application of the new economic plan in the last 14 days. He said: We have established a real currency and the proof that the new economic policy can render beneficial results is the drop in the price of the U.S. dollar on the parallel market. One of the first effects we have noticed is that the prices of staples have dropped, not as a result of decrees or price controls, which cannot render permanent results, but as the result of the effects of a new economic policy.

President Victor Paz Estenssoro also referred to the power groups who enjoyed many privileges in the past. These groups were above the state, and looked as though they were the real government power. They are not willing to give up this position because at the same time these privileges make them look like defenders of the people while allowing them to enjoy their situation. Paz Estenssoro added: These groups accuse us of privitizing the state. In this regard the president said that there is not a single article about the privatization of state enterprises. What the government wants is to save them to prevent a disaster.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES

PY161935 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Finance Minister Funaro has left for the United States where he will hold a preliminary talk with the IMF on the Brazilian foreign debt. The technical mission will travel later to discuss the figures involved.

PRESIDENT SARNEY TO SPEAK TO UN ON 23 SEPTEMBER

PY161942 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] President Jose Sarney's agenda now includes his departure for New York on 21 September with a stopover in Caracas, where he will have lunch with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, and a speech to the UN General Assembly on 23 September.

NAVY MINISTER SAID TO SUPPORT ATOMIC BOMB PLAN

PY161505 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0135 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Sep (EFE) -- Brazilian Navy Minister Admiral Enrique Saboya has expressed support for mastering the cycle of studies for manufacturing the atomic bomb. He made it clear, however, that no research is being conducted in this field. He made this statement on 12 September in Fortaleza, capital of Ceara State in the northeastern part of the country, and it was published today by JORNAL DE BRASILIA in a front-page report. These remarks were made 2 weeks after the Brazilian Foreign Ministry had to give urgent explanations, especially to the Argentine Government, after a local newspaper attributed to the Army minister a request to a group of congressmen to support a presumed plan to build the atomic bomb. The Brazilian Government asserted that the objective of the research and development of the nuclear industry is to generate electricity. According to the Foreign Ministry, Brazil remains faithful to its peaceful calling.

PRIVATE BANK EMPLOYEES DECIDE TO END STRIKE

PY131621 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The strike of the private bank employees has ended. The case had been heard by the Sao Paulo [words indistinct] the Labor Ministry, which had declared the strike illegal. During an assembly, the bank workers decided to return to work today. After the 2-day strike, withdrawals from the Banco 24 Horas today totalled 5.5 billion cruzeiros, which is more than 110 percent of the normal withdrawals. Payments and withdrawals can be made as of today.

However, the stock markets will possibly remain closed, depending on whether or not the compensation service is resumed. In turn the compensation service is provided by the Banco do Brasil, which is still on strike but will have its case heard by the Superior Labor Court. The director of the Logistics Department of the Banco do Brasil reported that if the strike is lifted today, normal operations can be carried out on Monday. In all, the strike was nearly a complete success yesterday despite the presence of police patrols.

Labor Minister Pazzianoto was unable to understand why no agreement could be reached in the bank employees conflict. There was only a 2 percent difference in the salary readjustment negotiations. The bank employees demanded 89 percent while the managers offered 87 percent. However, the labor court ordered a 90.78 percent readjustment.

PINOCHET INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT SITUATION

PART I

PA130100 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Part I of report on interview with President Augusto Pinochet by Mauricio Gomez, "24 Hours" newscast director, at La Moneda Palace in Santiago; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Gomez] Pinochet does not frequently grant interviews to the press and although he agreed to be interviewed by Yamid Amat of CARACOL and myself of "24 Hours," things did not go as planned. On the morning of the interview, we journalists went to La Moneda Palace in the center of Santiago. Its front was totally rebuilt after the military coup 10 years ago, when it suffered bombing by airplanes. When we journalists and the cameraman arrived at the palace's press office, we were given a book on the history of La Moneda Palace. Each book had our names written on it. In other words, they were waiting for the three of us. However, moments before the interview began, the "24 Hours" camera and the CARACOL tape recorder were disconnected and we were told that the interview would only be granted to "24 Hours" and under the condition that Pinochet would choose the questions he wanted to answer. One of the two chairs that had been ready for the journalists was removed without any explanation.

[Begin recording] [Gomez] How would you compare the country's current situation with the situation you found when you assumed power?

[Pinochet] Absolutely different. The problem can be traced to the politicians, the communists, and all the Marxists, who caused a state of unrest yesterday with problems of a momentary nature. You have seen the city. This is going to be a day with a lot of photographers and a lot of television reporters who will report abroad that we are experiencing chaos, which does not exist. The unrest was created by a few communists and Marxists. Many students took part in it.

[Gomez] Who is organizing what you call the orchestration against your government?

[Pinochet] These plans are from abroad. They are not plans created in the country. These are plans from abroad. We are in a campaign against Marxism and Marxism is waging a world campaign. Our country is just one place where they are carrying out their plans, according to a program. In addition to this, there are other people collaborating with Marxism. Large sums of money are being received here from abroad, which is distributed to the people, because they are all set on putting an end to the military government, as they call it. But the fact is that this is a constitutional government and not a military government. [end recording]

[Gomez] At this point, the first question and reply which dealt with the participation of civilians in the Chilean military government was censored.

[Begin recording] [Gomez] You have often declared yourself a democrat. Last night I saw you speaking on television. Many people are asking why, if that is true, they can't have the possibility of direct elections in Chile soon.

[Pinochet] Look, sir, a Constitution was drafted and it was approved by the majority of the people in 1980. A path is outlined in the Constitution. Everything has been studied. Nothing is done simply because it is my wish or desire. This is something that is established in the Constitution. The path has been outlined in the Constitution. The steps are outlined. There is a calendar. Everything has been outlined. Everything is being done in accordance with what the citizens, the people, approved in 1980.

[Gomez] Great publicity was recently given to a political agreement signed by 11 political parties involved in activities...

[Pinochet, interrupting] First of all, there are no political parties here. There are 11 citizens who signed an agreement. They are 11 citizens and an agreement that are under the protection or under the initiative of Cardinal Fresno. It is an agreement among the opposition. It is not a national agreement, as they call it. It is an agreement of the opposition against the government.

[Gomez] But don't you think that within those groups of persons who represent those groups there is a big representation of what could be called the Chilean political spectrum? In other that...

[Pinochet, interrupting] There is a sector that can be considered to represent a part of what you call the political spectrum, but it is not all of it.

[Gomez] But this is an agreement that has also been supported by workers and union. There is a general consensus in seeking that proposal...

[Pinochet, interrupting] They tried to seek a dialogue last year and it failed. The workers were also there. The same ones who are there now were there. The politicians are like chameleons. They change according to circumstances. Since they failed in a dialogue, they are now coming with the agreement. If they fail with the agreement, they will come tomorrow with a mass meeting or something else. I repeat that these are ploys of the politicians.

[Gomez] But don't you think that the politicians need to seek that proposal?

[Pinochet] Look, in 1973 I was making plans to act in Santiago against Mr Allende. I told my officers: The problem is not in the military aspect. In the military aspect we are going to succeed 100 percent. The problem lies in the politicians, because Mr Allende and Mr X, who are now opponents, will be embracing in a couple of months or years. I was not mistaken. When the politicians lose power, they have lost their oxygen, and they go crazy to recover it.

[Gomez] But it seems that there are no politicians in Chile.

[Pinochet] What do you mean there are no politicians? It is a matter of looking anywhere. There is a surplus of politicians.

[Gomez] But the opposition does not have a leader.

[Pinochet] Oh, well, that is something else.

[Gomez] It seems that you have filled that vaccum and at this time there is no person who represents, let us say, the opposition parties.

[Pinochet] But there are no political parties because the political parties were abolished by the Constitution. There are going to be political parties with leaders when the law permits the political parties (?to operate). [end recording]

[Gomez] The second censored question was one in which General Pinochet was asked about the role of the church as the promoter of the political proposal that was recently signed by 11 Chilean political parties and unions to seek a return to democracy before 1989. His answer criticizing the position of the church was deleted since it would cause him serious difficulties with the prelates at a moment when it was believed that there was a greater rapprochement between the government and the church.

[Begin recording] [Gomez] There are some people who feel that there is a strange coincidence, or that indeed there is a coincidence, between the Communist Party, which did not sign the agreement, and the president, who also does not like the agreement. That is, you both do not like the manifesto, the political agreement.

[Pinochet] I have never said that I do not like the agreement. What I have said is that I do not trust the agreement.

[Gomez] Why do you not trust it?

[Pinochet] I do not trust it because the same people who in 1973 were in the government and who were acting like politicians were the same ones that in 1970 signed the constitutional guarantees agreement with Mr Allende, who signed it because it was a movement of tactical nature. In other words, the same lies are being repeated again.

[Gomez] There is the idea abroad that Chile is having political problems, of which we have already referred, but it also has economic problems. [end recording]

[Gomez] This is the third portion censored. We asked about Chile's difficult economic situation and the high unemployment rate. Gen Pinochet rebuked his interviewer about unemployment in Colombia and said more than he should, and for this reason we believe his comments were censored.

[Begin recording] [Gomez] I would like to know what are you going to do to solve, for instance, the unemployment problem.

[Pinochet] We are trying to find the way to open more job sources, to increase jobs in a normal way, not artificially. From last year until now, unemployment has dropped several points. It was at 16 percent, and today it is practically at 13 percent. Therefore, there is a drop. We are struggling to decrease the causes of unemployment and seeking the way to give the people more jobs.

[Gomez] Chile, as well as Colombia, has signed agreements with the IMF, which are causing a recession because of the austerity measures they impose on countries. Do you not think that these agreements with the IMF are going to increase recessions in the country?

[Pinochet] We are meeting the IMF's demands and we have also renegotiated our debt. Our country is the only one, no, it is one of the few countries that can satisfactorily say that it has been gradually resolving its problems. Now, in answer to your question, it depends on the IMF's demands. In our case the demands have not been so stiff as...

[Gomez, interrupting] For instance, one of the IMF demands is to put a limit on worker wage increases.

[Pinochet] But that is for public administration workers. We are trying to find a way to face the problem.

[Gomez] Another problem the Latin American countries are facing is their foreign debt. For several years this issue has been under discussion. It seems as if Chile were not facing the problem together with the other countries. Do you think that this is a problem that should be discussed among several countries or do you think that Chile should remain apart from this discussion?

[Pinochet] Chile has been to all the meetings dealing with economic matters that have been held in America. Chile keeps attending them. We went to Uruguay and we are attending meetings and holding talks. Chile has participated, but it has not signed any agreement, which is different.

[Gomez] Do you think that this is a problem that should be discussed with the other countries?

[Pinochet] But we have talked with all the other countries. The problem is that the other countries want others to lead the way. That is the situation.

[Gomez] How are your relations with the other Latin American presidents? I am asking you this because I would like to know, for instance, about your relations with Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

[Pinochet] They are normal. We are not friends, but our relations are normal. We communicate.

[Gomez] Have you talked?

[Pinochet] No, we have not talked, but we have been exchanging correspondence.

[Gomez] We see that there are some relations among current heads; that is, they are holding meetings, especially during the inaugurations of a new president, and we do not see you at any of these meetings.

[Pinochet] Are you trying to tell me that I should go...

[Gomez, interrupting] No, but I do not know why you do not go.

[Pinochet] Because there are things that tie you down in your country. On other occasions I have felt that it was not the right thing to do. [end recording]

[Gomez] This was the first part of the eventful interview with Gen Augusto Pinochet. We invite you to see the second part tomorrow at the same time, in which we will present some very heated issues covered in this report. Good night.

Part II

PA132017 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Part II of a report on an interview with President General Augusto Pinochet by Mauricio Gomez, "24 Hours" newscast director, at La Moneda Palace in Santiago; date not given]

[Text] [Announcer] How long did the interview with General Pinochet actually last?

[Gomez] The interview lasted exactly 32 minutes and 40 seconds. However, the press office of La Moneda Palace in Santiago returned only 22 minutes and 5 seconds of recording to us after they finished censoring it. Today we will watch the final part of that interview.

[Begin recording] [Gomez] Do you think you are going to be a presidential candidate in...

[Pinochet, interrupting] I do not think about it. I have been asked about that candidacy. I just do not think about it. The people are going to elect a new president; that is their problem, not mine. How can I assume the problem of 7 million people as my own?

[Gomez] According to the Constitution there will be one candidate?

[Pinochet] I am the commander in chief. Let us see whom they are going to elect. There is still plenty of time [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Gomez] At this point in the interview we asked General Pinochet if he is afraid that at the end of his government he will have the same luck as some of the Argentine military who were brought to trial and are now in prison for what they did while in power. The general's reply was censored, presumably because it would cause an international problem with Argentina.

[Begin recording] [Gomez] One of Chile's problems discussed abroad which you may know better than anyone and which has created a bad image for this country abroad, is the human rights issue. There are various kinds of organizations, such as the [words indistinct] and the U.S. State Department, which I feel have very little in common but which agree in reporting that there is a permanent violation of human rights in Chile. To what do you attribute this?

[Pinochet] Human rights is something that has been dealt with since 1930. The opposition always attacks the government on human rights. [end recording]

[Gomez] At this point, a substantial portion of his reply was censored, and they left the following:

[Begin recording] [Pinochet] That is a special topic. I (?am not saying that) there were no abuses between 1969 and 1974. Do you know how many weapons were on hand to attack the citizenship? Or the communists? Do you know how many? Thirty thousand small weapons, and ammunition for 3 days of fighting. It is illogical that we are accused of human rights violations. Three hours after we had assumed power, reports in Paris were already citing human rights violations. Why? Because that is the most powerful weapon communists possess. [Words indistinct] other countries where it is also active, and they believe human rights violations are being committed. Human rights are respected in Chile now. One cannot deny that sometimes circumstances lead to abuses, but this happens all over the world, not only in Chile.

[Gomez] Allow me to address another controversial issue. It is said the government is reluctant to allow Chilean exiles to return home. What is your view of this?

[Pinochet] All of the people who left did so because they had some kind of problem here. The government has never refused permission to return to those whose legal situations are in order. The 4,126 Chileans who remain abroad are there for some reason. However, they can request permission to return. At that time their individual situations will determine whether they can return. Of those who have requested permission to return, almost 80 or 90 percent have done so. [Words indistinct] that exile is a staunch communist, but men who left when they were boys simply return.

[Gomez] The Communist Party has enjoyed legal status in Colombia for many years. In turn, the country has maintained a democratic regime despite the existence of the Communist Party there. Do you not agree that head-on opposition to the Communist Party strengthens it politically?

[Pinochet] No, I do not believe so. I believe they are arrested. [end recording]

[Gomez] The concluding portion of this answer was omitted, presumably because Pinochet expressed harsh criticism of the peace talks between the Colombian Government and the rebels in that country. Pinochet stated that a situation of that nature will never be seen in Chile.

[Begin recording] [Gomez] In a previous interview you stated that you did not seek the position you hold.

[Pinochet] I have never sought [words indistinct]. Fate placed me in this position. I am not a soldier who rose to power out of ambition. I was general commander of the Santiago garrison after being commander of a division. I was then chief of the Army General Staff, then acting commander in chief, and finally commander in chief of the Army. I came to the conclusion that the prevailing situation could not continue. [Sentence indistinct]. Fate was on my side. If I had been sent to [words indistinct].

[Gomez] However, you found satisfaction in your work?

[Pinochet] No, military men act in the fulfillment of duty. This is a duty I am fulfilling. This is how I see it. I had a mission to fulfill and that is what I am doing. When I have a mission to fulfill I do so wholeheartedly and put all my efforts and creativity into it. If it were not that way, [words indistinct]. That is how military men work.

[Gomez] However, you have stayed longer than you thought you would.

[Pinochet] Just a minute. (?I set out) to fulfill a mission and I will continue to do just that. I never stopped to think if the mission would take 1, 2, or 5 years, or that it would end on such and such a day. I think I have a mission to fulfill and [words indistinct].

[Gomez] I read some time ago that you said God put you in this position.

[Pinochet] I am a practicing Christian and I believe that God has plans laid out.

[Gomez] Do you believe God likes what you have done?

[Pinochet] Pardon me, but that is not what I said. I said that God determines fate. Whether God is pleased or not, he will be the judge [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Gomez] The statements that followed on the general's relationship with God were deleted from the interview. What follows is the last part of his answer to the question.

[Begin recording] [Pinochet] I will repeat. God determines fate. God lays out the path and guides you down it without your realizing it. I am certain of this because I am a Christian.

[Gomez] How do you think history will portray you?

[Pinochet] I will not answer that. That is up to history to say. It will judge me favorably or adversely. It will judge me.

[Gomez] How would you like to be remembered?

[Pinochet] Everyone likes to be remembered as having been good. Who would want to be remembered as having been bad?

[Gomez] Why is that?

[Pinochet] In the first place, because I saved Chile from communism and Marxism. I defeated the communists [words indistinct]. Also, because throughout all these years I have struggled to raise my people's standard of living. Never before have so many houses been built. Never before have so many hospitals been built. Never before have so many high schools and elementary schools been built. This will have to be remembered. Never before have roads been improved as they have been now. Everything that has been done has been positive. Let the negative things be shown to me. Never has a peace treaty been achieved with Argentina on a problem that lasted 100 years. The problem was solved.

[Gomez] In the most recent interview you granted, to the (REVISTA DE HOY), you conceded that like all humans, you have committed mistakes. You were asked about your political mistakes, and you said you had committed many.

[Pinochet] Oh yes, many.

[Gomez] Mention one.

[Pinochet] Do you want me to repeat what I said to the [words indistinct]? He asked me why I have been biased in my dealing with the media. Governments need access to the media to maintain a positive public image. We have had neither the [words indistinct] or funds to manipulate public opinion. We have acted honorably. That [words indistinct] the enemies of this administration.

[Gomez] Your administration prompted a tremendous economic revival.

[Pinochet] It was the same in all the other Latin American countries.

[Gomez] That is correct. Do you believe it would have been best to retire back then?

[Pinochet] No, not until the mission is accomplished. When we were at the peak of that revival, we were fulfilling a mission. One goal was the drafting of the Constitution. It was drafted. I did not draft it, a technical group did.

[Gomez] It is said that it was drafted to protect you.

[Pinochet] Not at all. It was drafted to protect democracy, sir, which is not the same thing. What do you mean, to protect me? I know how to look after myself!

[Gomez] How do you see the future of Chile?

[Pinochet] I am no Cassandra, but I can say that it is promising.

[Gomez] Why is that?

[Pinochet] Because it has the basis to progress and overcome all problems.

[Gomez] Do you not believe the economic political situation is currently bad? The day will come when you will no longer be president, you will eventually leave office, and there are problems that have not yet been solved.

[Pinochet] [Words indistinct] solve the problems. (?If I continue in power) I will solve them all. Whoever succeeds me will attempt to resolve the problems that will emerge during his term, as all leaders do. [end recording]

[Gomez] A question that followed that statement was deleted. It asked whether it was possible that Pinochet might convoke a national plebiscite before 1989. Although he did not rule out that possibility, we presume the answer was deleted because it would clash with the position Pinochet has maintained on that matter, namely, ruling the possibility out.

[Begin recording] [Gomez] What is the most serious problem Chile has and that you are grappling with?

[Pinochet] The economic problem.

[Gomez] Could you be more specific?

[Pinochet] The financial aspect, the monetary problem. The prices of Chilean products have fallen on the international market, while the prices of foreign products have risen. I can cite oil as one example; its price has increased by leaps and bounds. [Words indistinct] the world recession. Therefore, we receive fewer dollars. Chilean copper has not been able to pass the 67 [monetary unit not specified] [Words indistinct] at 1.65 pesos. All these things have made for difficult situations. I have run out of time, is that no so? Thank you very much.

[Gomez] Thank you, sir. [end recording]

[Gomez] Upon concluding the interview, Gen Pinochet glanced at Yamid Amat, who had not been allowed to ask any questions and who was behind the camera equipment, and asked him: And what is it that you wanted to ask? Yamid Amat answered: Nothing that would have been disrespectful, Mr President. The general gave him a cold look and left the room.

DECREE EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY 90 DAYS

PY161940 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The government has officially extended the state of emergency throughout the country for 90 days. This is established by Decree No 1,146 of the Interior Ministry. The decree was published today in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

STUDENTS DETAINED, DYNAMITE ATTACKS REPORTED

PY162259 Santiago Radio Chileana in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Fifteen student leaders from the Catholic University of Chile were arrested at noon today on the premises of the Education Ministry after staging a sit-in [preceding word in English] on the first floor of the ministry.

Elsewhere, three dynamite attacks occurred during the past few hours in the capital. Two of the attacks were in the neighborhood of O'Higgins Park, according to official sources.

BETANCUR ON GUERRILLAS, FOREIGN DEBT, CONTADORA

PA131901 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Sep 85 p 1-13

[Report by Mariahe Pabon on "collective interview" granted by President Belisario Betancur at the presidential house in Bogota; questioners not identified; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Pabon] In a collective interview granted to a group of Latin American journalists who attended a convention in Medellin, President Belisario Betancur discussed many subjects with his usual verbal skill. He said several times that Colombia does not find itself at a fatal crossroads as some unfriendly press has wanted to present the country.

[Question] Don't you think that your good wishes for amnesty for the guerrillas, especially the M-19 [19 April Movement], have failed?

[Betancur] No, that policy is successful. To see how it has progressed, one must view the context of the situation. In Colombia the process of subversion is more than 30 years old. Therefore, it would be illusory to believe that a situation that has taken so long to develop can be overcome in 2 or 3 years. I have never had such an illusion. No, what we have done is to turn the peace process into one in which there is no turning back. It is irreversible.

[Pabon] The Colombian president commented that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, which represents 90 percent of the guerrilla groups, has turned into the Patriotic Union and will present candidates to the Senate, city councils, the chamber of deputies, and possibly the presidency: "I hope that the M-19 will think things over and take the electoral path that, as I have said before results in fewer graves and funerals than the armed path."

"We extend our hand to those who want to joint that democratic process. Those who do not and who remain outside the law will naturally feel the weight of the law. Nevertheless, I maintain a broad degree of reconciliation in view of the natural difficult situations that a process of this kind entails."

Many murders have been committed in Colombia due to drug trafficking. Judges, attorneys, and ministers have been killed by the powerful drug trafficking network. The Colombian president stated that much progress has been made because society has risen up to struggle on all fronts, and this is why the destruction of plantations, the arrest of traffickers; and the discovery of drug contacts and laboratories is an everyday occurrence.

[Question] How has Colombia faced the world recession, and how has it affected the country?

[Betancur] We are like an island with regard to the Latin American debt because my predecessors acted prudently when petrodollars invaded the market of capital in the entire world and there was an excess of liquidity. Colombia did not let itself become intoxicated by the easy operations. At this time we have a foreign debt of just $12 billion, $7 billion of which corresponds to the public foreign debt and approximately $5 billion to the private foreign debt.

[Question] How did you act?

[Betancur] Approximately 2 years ago we submitted ourselves to a program of self-discipline and strictness in the handling of public money and the foreign sector. We did not go to the IMF but to the World Bank and the IDB.

We went to the IMF only after we thought our own program and self-discipline were reasonable and valid. We have not received a single cent from the IMF to which we proposed a program of quarterly monitoring without signing any letter of intention or stand-by agreements for loans. Therefore, our case is different.

[Pabon] Betancur said that a U.S. banker once commented that Colombia's case was different but that it lived in a bad neighborhood, in the Latin neighborhood; "I replied that we were very happy to live in this neighborhood."

Referring to that debtor neighborhood, Betancur spoke of the Cartagena Consensus Group formed by 11 countries that hold a dialogue not to form a debtors nonpayment club but to form a group to think about the way to create conditions so development will not be halted:

[Question] But the matter became politicized...

[Betancur] It became politicized not because anyone in particular or the conference called by Commander Castro in Havana did so, but because the debt is of such a size that if any country suspends payments, it would lead to the bankruptcy of large banking organizations in the world. Therefore, the issue has not been politicized. We have gone to make our voice heard first in the Williamsburg conference, then in the London conference, and recently in the Bonn conference so that political treatment will be given to a topic that has become politicized whether we like it or not.

[Pabon] The topic of Contadora and the Central American war could not be overlooked. Betancur said that peace is very near because Central America is aware of the need for that peace and because the superpowers are also thinking about this.

"We hope that this will lead the big powers to settle their disputes in other regions and let us find our own solutions without interference by any power foreign to our region and our souls."

ECUADOR'S TERAN DENIES ABUSES AGAINST COLOMBIANS

PA131830 Paris AFP in Spanish 0511 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran today denied reports that Colombians residing in that country have been treated badly by Ecuadoran authorities. Teran, who is currently in Bogota on his way to the Caribbean coastal city of Cartagena where he will meet with his Bolivian, Colombian, Peruvian, and Venezuelan counterparts next Saturday, emphatically denied the reports, stating that if any such case is confirmed, his government will be inflexible in punishing those responsible.

"If at any time Ecuadoran authorities have acted wrongly or committed abuses, we will be implacable with them. They would be punished not only for harming a Colombian citizen, but for harming a human being," Teran stressed.

The reports on the alleged abuses were published following an operation conducted by the Ecuadoran Army against the guerrillas of the Ecuadoran "Alfaro Lives" movement and the Colombian M-19 [19 April Movement] who kidnapped and murdered banker Nahin Isaias Barquet. During the past few days, residents in the Colombian Narino Province, bordering on Ecuador, have reported abuses committed by the Ecuadoran authorities which prompted a note from the Colombian to the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry. In this respect, Teran said that Ecuador is a friendly and law-abiding country.

POWERFUL DEVICE DEACTIVATED AT ECUADORAN EMBASSY

PA130143 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0112 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota, 12 Sep (REUTER) -- A powerful explosive device was deactivated today at the Ecuadoran Embassy's installations a few minutes before Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran's arrival in the country. The police said that the device was set by guerrilla members who last night threw some bombs against the diplomatic mission and strafed the installations with machine-gun fire.

The foreign minister, who arrived in Bogota this morning, said: "Despite these terrorist actions, my government will continue to enforce the law against all those who try to disrupt constitutional order." He added that [words indistinct] M-19 [19 April Movement] members died in his country when they were going to be rescued by members of this subversive organization. He stressed that M-19's union with the Ecuadoran "Alfaro Lives" movement has been confirmed, adding that both the Colombian and Ecuadoran authorities will know how to counter this situation.

M-19'S BLANCO 'WILLING TO SIGN' NEW TRUCE PACT

PA150843 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1922 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Cali, Colombia, 9 Sep (EFE) -- The 19 April Movement (M-19) is willing to sign a new truce agreement with President Belisario Betancur's government, one of the M-19 commanders said in Cali, a city in western Colombia.

Hipolito Blanco, chief of the M-19 militias in Aguablanca District, told the Colombian Radio Network (CARACOL): We are willing to sign another cease-fire agreement for an end to hostilities and are willing to have the majority govern, not necessarily just M-19.

According to Blanco, the M-19 will also sign a truce agreement with the police. Blanco was commander of the peace and democracy camps that were built by M-19 before it broke the cease-fire in Aguablanca District, which comprises a number of poor neighborhoods in Cali.

In an interview with CARACOL, the guerrilla leader indicated that M-19 had proposed Manuel Marulanda Velez (alias Tirofijo and top leader of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC) for agriculture minister, because he knows about farming. He added: For minister of education, we proposed Abel Rodriguez, president of the Colombian Teachers' Federation (Fecode), because he knows about education.

Hipolito Blanco added: We proposed a union leader as labor minister. He admitted: Well, we are moving in that direction....

(President Belisario Betancur appointed Jorge Carrillo Rosas, vice president of the Union of Workers of Colombia, UTC, as labor minister in his last cabinet reshuffle on 20 August.)

Blanco reiterated: We are willing to sign a new truce on behalf of the people, not just M-19. Finally, the guerrilla commander said: Pretty soon, we will stop attacking police stations, because M-19 will also agree on a truce with the police.

POLITICAL, LABOR SECTORS REJECT FARC TRUCE EXTENSION

PA122258 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Sep 85 pp 1-A, 3-A

[Excerpt] The FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] proposal to the government to extend the truce until September of next year has been rejected by the various political and labor sectors as they feel that it would be unacceptable to have groups carrying out proselytizing work while armed during the current election campaign. They also asked President Betancur for a definition of the conditions under which the elections will be held and reiterated their request for full guarantees during proselytizing campaigns.

Two days ago FARC gave President Betancur a document in which it proposed that the truce agreements, which will expire on 1 December, be extended until September next year in order for the government to complete the political and social reforms it undertook to carry out upon the signing of the cease-fire agreements. They also proposed the unification of the Peace and Verification Commissions and the inclusion into that body of various political, military, and community sectors to make its work more effective.

Meanwhile, in Puerto Nuevo, Guaviare, a meeting was held yesterday to discuss FARC's request to extend the truce until September of next year. Police Chief Hernando Gonzalez Villamizar; Luis Lozada, leader of the 7th FARC front; and Telecon [National Enterprise for Telecommunications] Director Juan Sebastian Betancur, president of the verification subcommission for Guaviare, took part in the meeting.

M-19'S FAYAD ANNOUNCES TAX ON FOREIGN FIRMS

PA121950 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1758 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota, 12 Sep (EFE) -- The 19 April Movement (M-19) has discarded the possibility of returning to a dialogue with the Colombian Government and has announced a revolutionary tax on the foreign enterprises operating in the country. The announcement was made by Alvaro Fayad Delgado, the main leader of that guerrilla group, in an interview published today by the daily EL PAIS in Cali and held somewhere in Valle del Cauca, the main area of operations of that armed group.

The guerrilla leader pointed out that all doors are closed for a dialogue following the break in June of the truce signed 1 year ago with President Belisario Betancur's government, and added that fighting is the only solution. In his statements for EL PAIS, Fayad denied that the M-19 is going to resort to kidnapping industrialists and cattle ranchers to finance their operations. He announced: In order to finance the revolution, we are going to request a tax from foreign enterprises.

Insisting on the tax, Fayad added: We are going to charge it. We are clearly warning you.

The guerrilla added that his group collaborates with the Ecuadoran Alfaro Lives group in all of its demands because injustice is the same on both sides of the border. Fayad also admitted that the M-19's collaborates with groups in Venezuela and Peru, although not with Shining Path because, he emphasized, we are not aware of their proposals.

PRESIDENT GARCIA INSTALLS PEACE COMMISSION

PY161958 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0340 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Excerpts] A Peace Commission has been installed in a ceremony held at Government Palace. The commission is headed by Dr Mario Suarez Cataneira, and its members are: Msgr Augusto Jose Ferro, Dr Fernando Javier Molinas, Dr Diego Garcia (Sayan), Dr Cesar Rodriguez Rabanal, and engineer Alberto (Yeseque) Matos. In the speech he made at the installation ceremony, President Alan Garcia asserted that his government will determinedly fight terrorism.

[Begin recording] [Garcia] In compliance with what was announced to the country in the presidential message on 28 July, I want to make public that today a Peace Commission has been appointed by government resolution. The functions of this commission will be known when the resolution creating it is read during this ceremony. I can now say that its fundamental function will be to help eradicate the climate of violence in which we are immersed through the actions of subversion, and to advise the government, especially the president, on concrete measures the government should take in this regard.

We know what violence means and vigorously reject crime and killing as political instruments. As we did on 28 July, we warn that we will battle terrorism mercilessly, and that the terrorists cannot expect from the government anything but the enforcement of laws and the humanitarian considerations that we must show because of our Christian upbringing.

This commission is being installed at a time when the country is morally shocked by the finding of mass graves which seem to result from the application of a formula that is not conducive to the solution of the historical problem of violence in the country, a formula that, as we said on 28 July, we reject and repudiate.

Countrymen, we are now involved in an active struggle to give the country a new form of management and government. This is a struggle against inflation and for the moralization of the country, both in the administrative and drug traffic areas. This struggle marks the clear direction of a government that has the will to act. But while we have been struggling for these objectives in our first 45 days in government, we have unfortunately been informed of, and surprised at, the finding of mass graves that have not yet been well explained.

As the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, I have to defend the institutions that give continuity to the nation. Excesses may certainly have been committed, and the individuals responsible for them will have to be found and punished, because we cannot allow our Armed Forces, like those in other countries, to commit genocide and act insensibly to the country's social conscience. As president of Peru and commander of the Armed Forces, I have the duty to spare the Armed Forces the responsibility, the apparent responsibility, for these acts of violence, which can also be traced to historical causes, the inaction of past governments, and the domination by the wealth of Lima.

I reiterate that fundamental social justice is the historical answer to violence in Peru. So we must preserve the institutional concept of our Armed Forces so that they will not be blamed for genocidal acts, as those in other countries have been blamed. If there have been individual acts of excess or violation of human rights, at any level, these acts must not blemish the image of our Armed Forces.

I wish the government resolution creating the Peace Commission to be read now.

[Unidentified official] Supreme Justice Resolution No 221-85, Lima, 14 September 1985.

Whereas:

The Peruvian Constitution establishes that the human being is the main concern of society and the state, and that everyone has the obligation to live peacefully, respecting the rights of others, and to contribute to the consolidation of a just, fraternal, and solidary society;

The purpose of the government is to promote the country's pacification in an atmosphere of respect for the Constitution, the laws, and the constitutional government elected by the people;

In recent years there have been a large number of acts of subversive violence, with their sequel of death, destruction, and accusations of flagrant violations of human rights;

It is necessary to find solutions that are appropriate in a state of law consonant with the aspirations for peace and social justice that motivates the constitutional government,

A peace Commission should be created as an advisory and consultative organ to the presidency of the Republic.

Therefore, it is resolved:

Article 1. A Peace Commission is created as an advisory and consultative organ to the nation's presidency.

Article 2. The Peace Commission will be composed of the following persons: Dr Mario Suarez Cataneira, president; Msgr Augusto Jose Ferro, Dr Fernando Javier Molinas, Dr Diego Garcia (Sayan), Dr Cesar Rodriguez Rabanal, and engineer Alberto (Yeseque) Matos.

Article 3. The functions of the Peace Commission will be the following: to examine the legal situation of persons who have been detained for terrorist actions and who profess to be innocent; propose to public organs how to distinguish between terrorism by acts or complicity and political acts; coordinate with the judicial branch, without detriment to its independence, ways to speed up the prosecution of citizens charged with terrorist crimes; establish channels for dialogue intended to persuade those who resort to violence and terrorism to return to social coexistence under democracy, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the Republic; process denunciations that have been made or will be made regarding violations of human rights -- through deaths, executions without due process, disappearances, torture, or abuse of authority -- by public organs; review legislative decree No 046 and propose modifications deemed appropriate; report on the condition and situation of detention centers; report on the situation of victims of acts of violence and that of their families, proposing measures that should be adopted; and advise the president of the Republic on questions when he requests its counsel regarding subversive and human rights problems.

Article 4. The Peace Commission will conduct its functions freely, and it can establish subcommissions and appoint consultants in order to facilitate the performance of its functions.

It is so ordered.

[Signed] Alan Garcia, Constitutional President of the Republic of Peru; Luis Alva Castro, President of the Council of Ministers and Economy and Finance Minister; Luis Gonzalez Posada Eizaguirre, Justice Minister. [end recording]

The president of the Republic thus formally instituted the Peace Commission that he announced on 28 July 1985 before Congress.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON ANTISUBVERSIVE STRUGGLE

PY161250 Paris AFP in Spanish 1040 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 16 Sep (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government last night decided to replace Air Force General Cesar Enrico Praelli, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who retired after a report about the events that took place in Pucayacu in August this year was released. Three Army officers and a driver responsible for the events have been placed at the disposal of the courts.

According to a communique issued at the end of a special cabinet meeting, the above-mentioned report and an additional briefing by the Joint Chiefs of Staff showed that on instructions from the previous administration, the truth of the antisubversive struggle had been kept secret, which meant that because many people were being reported missing, the actions of the military forces had acquired a genocidal tinge that seriously tarnished their institutional image.

General Praelli's replacement was decided last night when President Alan Garcia's 72-hour deadline for the military to explain the discovery of seven bodies in a common grave in Pucayacu, in Ayacucho Department, expired. The above-mentioned persons had been summarily executed by troops engaged in antisubversive actions against Shining Path guerrillas.

The president's 7-day deadline for the military to clarify the killing of 69 peasants in Accomarca, Ayacucho Department, is still in effect. According to survivors and eyewitnesses, they were killed by uniformed troops.

Justice Minister Luis Gonzalez Posada read the government communique which states that Fernando Belaunde Terry's former administration has assumed a grave responsibility before the nation, adding that the new administration intends to substantially change the strategy of the antisubversive struggle. The text of the communique follows:

1. On 16 September the president of the nation and the Council of Ministers received from the Armed Forces Joint Staff a written report that had been requested concerning the discovery of seven bodies in Pucayacu. According to this report, three Army officers and a driver are definitely responsible and have been placed at the disposal of the courts.

2. An additional briefing disclosed that on instructions from the former government, the truth of the antisubversive struggle has been kept secret. No public disclosure has been made on the manner in which subversive groups recruit people. Nothing has been reported about their use of poorly armed people to carry out actions. Nothing has been said about the numerous casualties over the past 3 years, which means that they have not been identified and sometimes not even reported, but only declared missing, which showed the Armed Forces as acting in a genocidal manner, seriously marring their institutional image which the government believes should remain unblemished.

3. The above indicates that the former administration has assumed a serious responsibility before the nation by having kept it in the dark.

Furthermore, the current administration contends that the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces has a share in the responsibility for implementing the above-mentioned strategy, since he is a member of the National Defense Council.

Therefore, seeking to substantially change the antisubversive strategy, this administration has decided to replace the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, in view of which the general who has been occupying this position has asked for his retirement.

4. The government wishes to confirm its intentions to pursue firmly the antisubversive struggle without perpetrating any outrages, and calls upon the courts for swifter trials of persons charged with terrorist crimes, most of whom have yet to be sentenced.

ALVA CASTRO ON BUDGET, GARCIA'S UN SPEECH

PY131922 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0345 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro has announced that the economic emergency program implemented by the government will give concrete and effective results within the next 90 days. He also stated that the government is determined to reactivate and promote the country's agricultural sector and that the government will allocate all the funds necessary for that purpose.

[Begin recording] [Alva Castro] On behalf of the government, I can announce to the country that over the past few weeks we have gradually defeated inflation. We are defeating inflation day by day. I want to express our acknowledgment to all Peruvians and, at the same time, invite them to continue cooperating in this emergency program, because this way they are contributing to the defense of their real salaries. We will find a solution for this dramatic problem we have been enduring, namely the constant and persistent price increases. The only way to defend their purchasing power and their real salaries is to defend this economic emergency policy which begins by recognizing a malady. We are administering a remedy to that malady through the economic policies we have implemented.

[Reporter] At what rate is inflation being reduced?

[Alva Castro] The inflation is now 0.3 percent. We could almost say that it is zero. But since we do not want to be that optimistic I want to ask you all to maintain this attitude, an attitude of cooperation.

[Reporter] Have you made a general analysis of the budget before the Bicameral Commission, or...

[Alva Castro, interrupting] I have come to hold a meeting with the bicameral Budgetary Commission at their invitation, in order to explain the draft budget which the executive branch presented when we submitted our government program to Congress. We have presented a balanced budget and this time, unlike what happened in the past, the budget has been duly balanced by using both tax and nontax incomes. This give us enough credibility and consistency to be able to tell the country that we in the national government are doing our duty. I can announce that the fiscal deficit will be very low in the coming months, until the end of 1985. It will be a manageable fiscal deficit. This has been our commitment. This is the responsibility of the government, and we will meet it.

[Reporter] Of the 22 billion of the 1986 budget, how much will be allocated to the agricultural sector?

[Alva Castro] A very high percentage, in excess of 20 percent. I want to tell you that the agrarian sector is the basis of national development. We are assigning it priority, and we will fully support it and finance it. In the fiscal budget we have allocated large funds through the Agriculture Ministry, and also for the [word indistinct], that is, the irrigation projects. In addition, the corporations have decided on their own to allocate slightly over 60 percent and, in some cases, up to 70 percent of their investments to the agrarian sector.

[Reporter] Will the tax base in this sector be expanded?

[Alva Castro] Today, I have explained to the Bicameral Commission that at the time we present the financing bill, we will come up with a number of measures and formulas that are appropriate and adequate to our real situation, in order to gradually correct an old, long-standing problem in Peru. Do we require a tax reform? Yes, we do require a tax reform. We will pull it through. The members of the new government will make an effort to present to the Congress a bill and a legal instrument that will permit us to implement a tax reform.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, what economic points will be discussed by the president [words indistinct] during his appearance at the United Nations?

[Alva Castro] At the United Nations, the president will continue preaching, championing the poor in Peru and in Latin America. Peruvian President Alan Garcia will express our viewpoints concerning the momentous foreign debt issue, foreign trade, the financing of our development, and our dependency, the production and consumption pattern of our country, and how we will undertake deep and radical changes and how the economy will be handled to have democracy, as we have mentioned during our electoral campaign, beginning with the poorest sectors. [end recording]

On the other hand, Alva Castro stated that Dr Richard Webb will continue as chairman of the Central Reserve Bank until his replacement is appointed.

[Begin recording] According to the Constitution and the laws, Dr Richard Webb continues as the president of the Central Bank, because he will not leave his post until the new board members, who will soon be appointed by the executive branch, are installed. There is no reason for concern. The executive branch will appoint its representatives very soon. I understand that the legislative branch will do the same. Thus, the new Executive Board of the Central Reserve Bank will be established soon. [end recording]

WAGNER ON NEW EMBASSIES, AREA SITUATION

PY140000 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon last night stated that the new embassies that Peru will open abroad will operate on a money-saving basis and that they do not represent a significant expense for the national treasury. Wagner stated that the reorganization of our embassies abroad, as part of the debeaurocratization drive, continues normally. Wagner also said that personnel for the new embassies would be returning to Lima [words indistinct].

Concerning President Alan Garcia's trip to the United Nations, Wagner stated that he personally discussed this matter with the head of state last night and that the official entourage will be disclosed through the presidential press secretariat.

Regarding yesterday's arrival of Harry Schlaudeman in Lima and that of a former U.S. ambassador in Peru, the foreign minister stated that he would coordinate with Schlaudeman aspects relative to the situation prevailing in Central America. Wagner added that a coordinated effort will be made with the Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan foreign ministers to support the actions for a peaceful solution advocated by the Contadora Group.

DECREE ISSUED ON REORGANIZATION OF PETROPERU

PY132142 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1701 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Lima, 12 Sep (EFE) -- President Alan Garcia today issued a law to reorganize the State Petroleum Agency, Petroperu. This reorganization was mentioned in his inauguration speech as being one of the objectives of his administration. This law states that the executive branch will be the one to execute the reorganization within 120 days after being authorized by Congress. The law is effective as of 13 September, when its three articles are published in the official bulletin.

POLICE DISPERSE TRANSPORT WORKERS DEMONSTRATION

PY141908 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Excerpts] A long stretch of Abancay Avenue today became a battlefield in a clash between the strikers of the National Urban Transportation Enterprise [Enatru-Peru] and police personnel. This caused unrest among the public, problems for the business sector in the district, and an interruption in traffic. Deputy Manuel Benza Pflucker and Senator Genaro Ledesma, both of the United Left, were present at the riots and intervened in favor of the strikers. They had serious quarrels with the policemen, particularly Benza. This is a report on the incident:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] It is now 1325, and the police are acting harshly with the Special Services Unit and the water cannon truck to disperse the Enatru workers who are staging a demonstration along Abancay Avenue. Right now there is much tension. The workers are running to take cover against the water cannons. Explosions of tear gas bombs can be heard in the distance. The police have put the Enatru demonstrators to flight, but the workers are rallying again and advancing toward the Congress building. The water cannon truck is working hard.

[Benza] This is an act of brutality that discredits not only the Lima prefect but also the government itself, because of the unwarranted police arrogance. The police major not only has ill-treated the people unnecessarily but we have witnessed how the people have been kicked after they are down. In addition, those who have been put into the police truck have been beaten inside the truck. This is completely contrary to what the president said in his speech and to the good intentions of the government to reorganize the police force.

[Reporter] The conduct of the major in command of the police unit has been questioned by Senator Genaro Ledesma and Deputy Manuel Benza Pflucker, who have said that they will make the appropriate charges to the interior minister so that he can investigate what has happened today in front of the Congress building.

SANGUINETTI CABLES SUPPORT TO EL SALVADOR'S DUARTE

PY140143 Paris AFP in Spanish 1416 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Sep (AFP) -- President Julio Maria Sanguinetti recently cabled a message to his Salvadoran counterpart, Jose Napoleon Duarte. The message was one of solidarity in view of the kidnapping of the latter's daughter, according to an official announcement that was made today. In his message Sanguinetti stated: In light of the abhorrent and unfeeling crime which has been perpetrated against your family and yourself, Mr President, I want to convey to you the most heartfelt solidarity of my government, the Uruguayan people and myself, and my wishes for a swift and happy resolution of the incident.

The president voiced his conviction that his feelings and the convictions on which they are based are shared by all Latin American democrats, above and beyond any ideological or political differences.

Shortly before sending the message, Sanguinetti met with Mauricio Castro Aragon, Salvadoran ambassador in Uruguay, who stated that the kidnapping of his daughter puts President Duarte in a very difficult position. The diplomat said that from the constitutional viewpoint there can be no negotiating with the kidnappers but he warned that it is impossible to predict what will actually happen.

DISPUTE IMMINENT OVER TRIAL OF MILITARY OFFICERS

PY141620 Paris AFP in Spanish 0029 GMT 13 Sep 85

[By Claudio Paolillo]

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Judicial sources today considered as imminent the beginning of a competence dispute within the Uruguayan courts to decide whether the military officers charged with violating human rights will be tried by civilian or military magistrates.

Since the constitutional government was installed on 1 March, dozens of charges have been submitted to the civil courts of Montevideo accusing members of the Armed Forces of torture, murder, and the disappearance of politicians and labor and student union leaders during the military regime.

The dispute between the civil and military courts ensued 2 weeks ago when the civil judge, Dardo Preza, asked the police forces to arrest three officers charged with being involved in the disappearance of Uruguayan citizens in Argentina during the seventies. Judge Preza immediately received an official letter from a military judge demanding jurisdiction over the cases involving Lieutenant Generals Jose Gavazzo and Manuel Cordero and a major with the surname Maurente. Preza then proceeded to reject the military court's demand and in an official note submitted to the Supreme Court of Justice stated that, although they are no longer here, the cries of those who demand justice are still heard.

Shortly after Judge Preza issued the arrest warrants, Army Commander Hugo Medina distributed a radiogram to his subordinates stating that Preza's attitude sought to cause unrest and lack of confidence within the institution. The radiogram states that should similar situations arise, the Army Command alone will be in charge of informing its cadres.

Sources at the Supreme Court of Justice have stated that it will be in charge of deciding where the military officers will be tried. However, Supreme Court President Nelson Garcia Otero has warned that the proceedings will be carried out under strict secrecy.

Jose Gavazzo, one of the officers against whom an arrest warrant has been issued, today stated that in his capacity as a military officer he is not willing to appear before a civil judge who will try him for actions performed during military operations. He warned that should he receive a request in this regard, he will appear before the Army commander instead. Gavazzo, who is 45 years old, said that acts performed as a military officer or a militarized policeman can only be heard by a military judge. When asked whether that attitude was protected by some law, he answered: No, none.

Gavazzo said that he would appear before the military court no matter how many times he may be summoned by it because it is his duty, but that he will not appear before the civil court for that type of charge. He added that it is not true that he was involved in the disappearance of Uruguayan citizens who were residing in Argentina. Gavazzo, who was attached to the Defense Intelligence Service (SID) until he retired voluntarily in 1978, said that all wars by nature are dirty and if one is in a war, one will either have to kill or be killed.

This military officer's statements immediately prompted reactions in political circles that criticized his decision not to appear before the court if he is summoned to testify. Gonzalo Aguirre, a senator for the National Party (centrist and main political group of the opposition), said that no citizen can state that he is not going to testify just because he does not feel like doing so, because if he does he will be sought by the police and if he refuses to accompany them he will be committing the crime of disobeying the authorities.

In the meantime, Jose German Araujo, senator for the Broad Front (leftist), one of the persons accusing Gavazzo, believes that the Army commander should immediately order the arrest of Gavazzo, who cannot go around making the type of declaration he has made.

Despite the criticisms in political circles, which are even shared by the Colorado Party (governing party), the military seemed decided to unite in the face of the investigations into the past and to protect each other from the revanchist attacks against them. General Ivan Paulos, retired, a former member of the SID and a candidate for the presidency of the Military Center as of October, today announced that institution's firm support for the officers currently being charged with having violated human rights. General Paulos emphatically stated that we will give all our support to our comrades in arms who, through acts of service or acts imposed by their superiors, fulfilled their duties.

CONSALVI VIEWS DESIGNATION OF U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA122320 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Relations between the United States and Venezuela are not tense because of our new ambassador's designation, Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has said. He once again reiterated that relations between the United States and Venezuela are excellent and friendly as they have always been. However, he feels that reports such as that of the designation of (Otto Juan Reiss) as the new U.S. ambassador to Venezuela are the result of the desire of some international news agencies to make relations between the two countries somewhat tense.

[Begin Consalvi recording] We are not in any hurry regarding this subject. We know that these are issues that must be studied, that each country has every right to take the time it may deem necessary. [end recording]

The foreign minister took advantage of his talk with the press to point out that the kidnapping of Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte's daughter could have a negative effect on the Contadora Group foreign ministers' meeting to be held in Panama. He based this assumption on the fact that the abduction -- in one way or another -- heightens tensions in El Salvador and will be undoubtedly reflected in the general process of the Central American peace negotiations.

Regarding tension between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, he said that it has eased somewhat. However, at the Contadora foreign ministers' meeting a definite picture of the situation will be formed, as the necessary efforts have been made for the two nations to establish respectful relations.

LUSINCHI CALLS EL SALVADOR'S DUARTE ON KIDNAPPING

PA110450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Caracas, 10 Sep (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Simon Consalvi reported that Jaime Lusinchi, the Social Democratic Venezuelan president, has spoken over the telephone to his Salvadoran counterpart, Napoleon Durate, to express his solidarity in the wake of the kidnapping of his daughter Ines Duarte. Consalvi said that upon learning about the kidnapping of Duarte's daughter in the afternoon, Lusinchi contacted President Napoleon Duarte to voice his solidarity as well as his repudiation of the incident.

BELIZEAN PRIME MINISTER VISITS FOR 3 DAYS

PA130115 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Belizean Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel will be in Venezuela for 3 days, during which he will meet with different government and economic sectors of the country. During this, his first visit to Venezuela, Dr Esquivel has expressed the hope that his country will establish diplomatic relations with Venezuela and that Venezuela will intercede at the OAS on behalf of Belize's participation in that organization.

Regarding the economic sector, he hopes to study the possibility of estabilishing an oil refinery in his country.

In response to questions regarding his opinion of the Central American situation, Esquivel said that it will be a while before there is peace in the region, because the conflicts emerged from the desire to achieve democracy and liberty, but resulted in open war. As long as a cease-fire is not established, there will be no solution at the negotiating table. Nevertheless, he congratulated Venezuela and the Contadora Group for the efforts they are making to overcome obstacles in the Central American region.

[Begin Esquivel recording] I believe that a peaceful solution will only be possible when these people stop shooting at each other. The first step, in my opinion -- and this would be the most difficult step -- is to establish a cease-fire in all of the areas presently in conflict. Without this, I do not believe that progress can be made at the negotiating table. [end recording]

As part of his agenda, the Belizean prime minister will meet with Acting Foreign Minister German Nava Carrillo, place a wreath at the National Pentheon, and meet with President Lusinchi and former President Carlos Andres Perez. He will also meet with Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, president of the Senate Foreign Policy Commission. Esquivel will visit (Ciudad Guyana), where he will tour the installations of the Venezuelan Corporation of Guyana [Corporacion Venezolana de Guyana], and the Guri and (Desidoro) installations.

Discusses Meeting With Lusinchi

PA151000 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Belizean Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel, who is on a 3-day visit to Venezuela, has said that Contadora's peace effort is the only path available at present for reaching a peaceful solution of the Central American problems.

After an approximately 1 and 1/2-hour meeting with President Jaime Lusinchi at Miraflores, the Belizean prime minister had a brief meeting with the press. As for the subjects discussed during the meeting, Esquivel said that they had talked about the conflicts in Central America and the Caribbean area in general. In this regard, he added that although Belize is not a member of the Contadora Group, this small country, recently freed from English domination, supports all actions by the Contadora Group regarding Central American problems.

As for the possibility of trade agreements between Venezuela and Belize in the near future, the Belizean prime minister said that he hopes to sell sugar to Venezuela and to participate in the San Jose Agreement signed by Venezuela and Mexico, by which oil is sold to the Central American nations on easy terms. On this subject, Manuel Esquivel pointed out that this possibility could be discussed by the two countries, even though Belize does not have a refinery. The Belizean prime minister also met with the presidents of the foreign policy commissions of the National Congress. At midday, Esquivel was received by the presidents of the Senate and House Foreign Policy Commissions, Ruben Carpio Castillo and Osvaldo Alvarez Paz, respectively. They discussed several subjects. Dr Manuel Esquivel will remain in Venezuela until Sunday.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES -- The Venezuelan Central Bank recorded an exchange surplus of $927 million during the first 8 months of this year despite the drop in oil revenues. This balance was strongly influenced by a drop in imports. Foreign exchange reserves at the end of August totalled $13.413 billion. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 5 Sep 85 p A-1 PA]

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT REVIEWS CONTADORA DOCUMENT

FL161444 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2335 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The additions made to the Contadora Group's Central American peace and cooperation document are in agreement with the spirit of the negotiations, the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Affairs has announced. In an explanatory document, the Mexican Foreign Affairs Secretariat briefly reviewed the negotiations carried out by the Contadora Group countries (Venezuela, Panama, Colombia, and Mexico) and the suggestions and changes incorporated into the peace document. With regard to political pledges, it pointed out that progress has been made in defining concepts and the scope of international involvement in internal political matters, with the strengthening of democratic institutions, support for human rights and the electoral process, individual liberties, and parliamentary cooperation.

Regarding security, the document stressed the effort that had been made in each case to protect the legitimate interests of the nations in the area, and to set up guidelines for the simultaneous carrying out of pledges and the incorporation of a formula for negotiating a reasonable balance of forces and maximum limits of military development. With regard to economic and social pledges, the document states that they are to a great degree the reasons for regional conflict because the economic crisis is worsening and the harsh realities of war economies keep the nations in the area from consolidating their national projects. The document underscores the fact that another important element in the economic and social pledges was the influence of regional integration mechanisms and the inclusion of an agreement not to discriminate in trade and cooperation.

The Mexican Foreign Affairs Secretariat stated in its report that the process of dialogue and diplomatic negotiation supported by the Contadora Group demonstrates the complex nature and depth of the regional crisis.

UNDER SECRETARY DENIES INCURSIONS BY GUATEMALA

FL132354 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0320 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Tuxtla Gutierrez, Mexico, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Under Secretary of Government Jorge Carrillo Olea has denied reports of recent incursions by Guatemalan Army into southern Mexico, adding there is no risk to security in the area. He said there are no negotiations with the Guatemalan Government for the repatriation of Guatemalan citizens living in Mexico. Any proposal for repatriation must originate with the refugees and must be a voluntary, sovereign, and independent act that Mexico would then direct to Guatemala through the United Nations, he said.

Carrillo Olea was interviewed at the end of a meeting in which the Federal Government reported on the first group of proposals to improve federal services along the southern border. He said approximately 25,000 Guatemalan refugees are still living in the State of Chiapas; they are well organized, advancing toward self-sufficiency, and have been productively integrated into Mexican life.

INDUSTRY LEADER ON NEED FOR U.S. TRADE AGREEMENT

FL121938 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0307 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican businessmen were advised here today that if the United States continues its commercial blockade of Mexico, this nation will not have enough foreign exchange to pay its debts.

Carlos Mireles Garcia, president of the National Association of the Processing Industry (Canacintra), said a bilateral trade agreement with the United States is needed to guarantee a permanent flow of Mexican exports.

Mireles Garcia said that the antidumping law now in effect is not being applied and that industrialists from the processing industry will present concrete petitions on the matter to the proper authorities this week.

The president of Canacintra, which joins together all Mexican processing industries, said the private industrial sector will continue its efforts to increase foreign trade.

ISRAELI PURCHASES OF OIL TO CONTINUE UNCHANGED

FL140158 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry Francisco Labastida Ochoa has confirmed today that the agreements with Israel for the sale of Mexican crude oil are still in effect. He said oil exports will remain at the agreed-upon level of 50,000 barrels daily, adding that reports to the contrary were a misunderstanding and a kind of fireworks.

Recent reports from Europe said that Israel would reduce to a minimum its imports of Mexican crude [words indistinct] to promote Israeli exports and Mexican imports of $100 million of Israeli products.

Interviewed at the ceremony commemorating the 138th anniversary of the heroes of Chapultepec in the struggle against the U.S. invasion, Labastida explained that public enterprises must solicit bids for the products they wish to purchase and that many Israeli enterprises are not even registered as suppliers of the government. We are going to support imports from Israel but on a basis of legal equality. Bids must be presented and the principal enterprises of the Federal Government will make the decisions, the official declared. He concluded by saying that the Israeli Embassy in Mexico City had clarified the situation in a communique in which it stated that Israeli purchases of Mexican oil be maintained at the level agreed upon.

Pemex on Stable Exports

FL130132 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The exports of Mexican crude oil continue to be stable, and the trade agreements with the countries that buy Mexican crude continue to be in effect, an official Pemex spokesman said today. Pemex added that, to date, no official communique from the Israeli Government has been received regarding the supposed cancellation of its purchases of Mexican crude.

Pemex said the prices of Mexican crude on the international market are unchanged and that Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteta is in Europe to seek greater markets for Mexico and to participate in the energy seminar. Pemex added that the world oil situation is favorable for the producing nations at the present time.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

PA110438 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias reported that our country stressed to the U.S. Government representative [Elliot Abrams] its concern over the U.S. noncompliance with some of the provisions of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

Abadia talked to Abrams about the meeting between the Central American foreign ministers with the Contadora Group scheduled to be held on Wednesday in Panama City. Foreign Minister Abadia reiterated his optimism that a positive agreement for the region may be reached in the wake of the Contadora Group summit meeting. He added that if substantial progress is not achieved, it will become very difficult for the Contadora Group to make some progress, since the states have not been committed to achieving that goal. Foreign Minister Abadia confirmed that the support group to the Contadora Group, known as the Lima group, will not attend this meeting, but if their presence is needed for later meetings, the group will be called.

Commenting on the existence of a secret U.S. document on the advisability of the Contadora Group's collapse, the foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] [Abadia] The mere fact that the word collapse is used is a detrimental factor in the endeavors we are trying to further. We have very respectfully and seriously conveyed that view to Mr Abrams. That is how we feel. We believe that now, when this 30-month effort, which has caught the attention of the entire world, is nearing the end, to use any phrase that can have a detrimental effect on the negotiating effort is not positive.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, what can you tell us about the tripartite commission that will meet in the United States to discuss alternatives to the Panama Canal?

[Abadia] Here are the facts. On the 26th [month not specified] at the United Nations we are going to sign -- Panama, the United States, and Japan -- the tripartite agreement to conduct studies on alternatives for the current canal. What are those alternatives? Whether to build a sea level canal or whether to expand the Gaillard cut with a third set of locks. Those studies will go on for 4 years and will tell us what is best. At the end of the 4-year studies, worth $20 million and which the three countries will defray in equal terms, Panama will decide whether or not we do something. That was decided in the agreement. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW FRG ENVOY -- Bernhard Wolf has been appointed new FRG ambassador to the Republic of Panama. [Summary] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 4 Sep 85 PA]

NEW ASSEMBLY OFFICERS -- Legislator Camilo Gozaine has been elected president of the Legislative Assembly. Legislators Harmodio Icaza and Damaso Lombardo were elected first and second vice presidents, respectively. [Summary] [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 2 Sep 85 pp 1, 14 PA]

COSTA RICA

MONGE WARNS AREA SITUATION 'EXTREMELY GRAVE'

PA161424 Paris AFP in Spanish 2232 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] San Jose, 15 Sep (DPA) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge warned the world today that "the situation in Central America is extremely grave." The Costa Rican president spoke today before the diplomatic corps and thousands of Costa Ricans via a national radio and television network on the 164th anniversary of the Central American countries. Monge stated that "given the gravity of the moment, no Costa Rican must shirk efforts or endeavors to defend the fatherland."

Expanding his arguments, the Costa Rican president, whose presidential term concludes in May 1986, noted: "Our people have an aversion to weapons and to using them, and we Costa Ricans will continue to harbor the hope that some day the nations will lay down their weapons." He added that "we will not cease in our efforts to demonstrate that the changes must not be effected through war, killings, or imprisonments."

Monge, who had Rafael Hernandez Colon, Puerto Rican governor, sitting beside him, argued that "war is a remnant of barbarism, and we hope that some day all the peoples on the earth, sick of the violence and killings, will unite to suppress war on the face of the earth."

He stressed that "in that way the fabulous sums spent on weapons today will be invested in helping the needy peoples on earth who aspire to progress and liberty." Referring to the Central American situation and Costa Rica's decision to remain neutral "in the warring conflicts of other countries," the Costa Rican president issued a warning to those who would attack Costa Rica.

"Our peace-loving stance must not be mistaken for cowardice or the renouncement of defending our sovereignty and territorial integrity." He added: "We will not yield an inch in defending our beloved fatherland." Recalling that this country is a peace-loving country and demands its right to live in peace, he stressed: "We are not ready to go to war against anyone, but circumstances compel us to prepare to defend the fatherland."

The Costa Rican president affirmed: "We have declared peace worldwide, but we are intransigent in the face of dogmatisms, extremisms, and ideological fanaticism."

Alluding to the kidnapping of the Salvadoran president's daughter and other incidents, Monge stressed: "We absolutely condemn terrorism and express solidarity with the persons and peoples who are victims of the criminal claws of terror as a political action weapon.

Security Council Views Tension

PA170059 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] This morning Costa Rica's Security Council analyzed the possible repercussions for Costa Rica of an outbreak of war between Honduras and Nicaragua. Deputy Presidency Minister Manuel Carballo Quntana noted this and added:

[Begin Carballo Quintana recording] After listening to the reports, the Security Council analyzed the difficult moment relations between Nicaragua and Honduras are undergoing. We made a deep analysis; we made a political review of the situation and concurred that tension,or the degree of tension, among countries is undoubtedly endangering peace in Central America.

[Words indistinct] Costa Rica, is that this may not spill over onto us or aggravate an already difficult situation of widespread clashes and belicose actions the isthmus is experiencing. Our concern and Costa Rica's actions at all times, will be to prevent the situation throughout the Central American area spilling over into Costa Rican territory. [end recording]

Deputy Minister Carballo Quintana also said that Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez gave the Security Council members a broad report on developments at the recent meeting of the Contadora Group held in Panama.

In addition, the Public Security Ministry provided some information regarding the disappearance of Hugo Spadafora, Panamanian physician and former guerrilla. Deputy Minister Manuel Carballo said that the connection between Spadafora's disappearance and the discovery of a body in a place called Puente Negro, south of the border with Panama, [as heard] is highly speculative. However, he said that the Public Security Ministry is conducting an exhaustive investigation to learn the identity of the body.

In conclusion, the Security Council did not receive a report which Sergio Fernandez, chief of the Intelligence and Security Directorate, was expected to submit on the possible location of counterrevolutionary camps in Costa Rican territory.

BEHEADED CORPSE POSSIBLY CONTRA HUGO SPADAFORA

PA162303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2224 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Panama City, 16 Sep (ACAN-EFE) --- According to a member of the Spadafora family, a beheaded corpse found today in Costa Rica could very possibly be that of Hugo Spadafora. Maria Luz de Jimenez, Hugo Spadafora's cousin, told ACAN-EFE that two friends and his mother-in-law "almost positively" identified Spadafora's body, found in a river in Costa Rica near the Panamanian border. Hugo Spadafora, 45-year-old former Panamanian deputy health minister, resigned from that office to join the guerrillas who overthrew Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

"The body was mutilated and beheaded; however, the head has not been found," Maria Luz said. She added that "the body was identified by two friends who were close to Hugo and by his mother-in-law, but we do not wish to confirm his death until our lawyer has identified the body." Arianne de Spadafora, the wife of the former deputy minister, left for Costa Rica this afternoon. There had been no word from Hugo Spadafora since Friday.

EL SALVADOR

DEVELOPMENTS IN INES DUARTE KIDNAPPING

Sources Blame FPL

PA161940 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Unofficial sources have reported to YSKL's newsroom that members of the FPL, Popular Liberation Forces, kidnapped Ms Ines Guadalupe Duarte.

According to comments, emissaries of the central government are in Mexico City to learn the kidnappers' demands. It is also reported that the kidnappers will seek to exchange Ms Duarte for Mauro Ramirez, known as Commander Hugo, who was captured on 9 August by Armed Forces personnel. They are asking for the release of Commander Nidia Diaz and another woman. Both are being held by the Security Corps, as reported to YSKL.

Officials in Mexico City

PA162342 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2240 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Sep 1985, SALPRESS -- Three members of the Salvadoran Government are in this city today to hold meetings with the alleged captors of the oldest daughter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, it was speculated here. Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta arrived yesterday aboard a private plane from San Salvador. Hector Oquelli of the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the Salvadoran insurgency said this morning that he was neither confirming nor denying having talked with Rey Prendes. The Christian Democratic government officials are knocking on the wrong doors, going abroad to discuss the case of Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, who was kidnapped on 10 September, said the representative of the FDR-FMLN.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran Embassy spokesman in Mexico said they had no knowledge of the purpose of the trip of Minister Rey Prendes, who will return to his country this afternoon. According to unconfirmed reports of the Costa Rican press, the kidnappers have already contacted President Duarte and demanded the release of 10 commanders being held by the Army. The president was able to confirm that his daughter is in good health, the same source said.

FMLN-FDR Denies Contacts

PA161813 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1753 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Sep (EFE) -- The FMLN-FDR coalition denied here today that it had contacted the Salvadoran Government in relation to the kidnapping of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter. Hector Oquelli, member of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission, assured EFE that there is no negotiation nor can there be because the Salvadoran Government representatives are knocking on the wrong door.

According to reports originating in the United States and El Salvador, Mexico could have been the scene of a negotiation to obtain the release of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, kidnapped on 10 September by a group of unidentified men. Oquelli, speaking on behalf of the FDR, rejected any responsibility in the case. Ruben Zamora, another member of the Political-Diplomatic Commission, said (in Managua) that the FMLN has not mentioned this incident (the kidnapping); thus far we have absolutely no information whatsoever.

According to unofficial reports, the contact was apparently made yesterday in the presence of Salvadoran Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta. However, the report has not been confirmed by any source because it has not been possible to contact the responsible parties, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat and Salvadoran Embassy, in view of the Independence Day holiday.

Oquelli insisted that the Political-Diplomatic Commission has no information on the case of Duarte's daughter but said that the kidnapping is one of thousands of similar cases.

The FMLN-FDR representatives mentioned the possibility that those responsible for the kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte belong to an extreme right-wing group and that, in any event, the negotiations cannot be held abroad.

FDR Communique Denies Knowledge

PA162333 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2235 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] We have a last-minute report concerning the kidnapping of the president's daughter, Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran. We have a communique of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] which we will broadcast for you.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Press communique of the FDR of El Salvador on the kidnapping of President Duarte's daughter:

The FDR hereby states before the national and international community that it has no knowledge of who is responsible for the kidnapping of Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, daughter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, which took place on 10 September in San Salvador. In view of statements by the Ministry of Culture and Information to the effect that Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes has talked with the FDR in Mexico concerning the kidnapping, the FDR is forced to deny that any such meetings have taken place with Salvadoran Government officials.

The FDR hereby warns that the reports given by this ministry are false. Although our organization promotes dialogue and negotiations in order to find political solutions to the conflict, it has not conversed nor does it have anything to say about the kidnapping of President Duarte's daughter. The statements made by the ministry are irresponsible, slanderous, and are part of a propaganda maneuver that could endanger a human life, especially at this time, when it is not known which organizations or sectors carried out the kidnapping.

[Signed] 16 September 1985

Executive Committee of the FDR [end recording]

Dear listeners of YSU, we broadcast for you the communique issued in San Jose, Costa Rica by a spokesman of the FDR concerning the kidnapping of the president's daughter.

TREASURY POLICE ARREST COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

PA150719 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 Sep 85 p 31

[Text] A top-level leader of the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES], who was also second-in-command for the organization in the western zone, has been arrested by the Treasury Police. According to a report from the organization in Santa Ana, Mariano de Jesus Menendez Carranza has been arrested; he used the alias "Jose" in terrorist circles. He confessed he had been a member of the PCES since 1955, when he was recruited by Eduardo Campos Reales. He traveled to the Soviet Union in 1969, where he received a course on political ideology and military training at the Marxist-Leninist International Institute, specializing in the formation of cells within unions. He was currently second-in-command within the outlawed party in the western zone of the country.

The Treasury Police arrested another PCES member in Santa Ana, Ernesto Alfredo Marroquin (Pedro), who said he was also linked with the FPL [People's Liberation Forces].

He was in charge of providing medicine, food, paper, and propaganda to the subversive organization. He said he began to work in the municipal office of Santa Ana in 1980 and joined the Association of Santa Ana's Municipal Workers, where he did various jobs for the PCES.

Finally, the Treasury Police revealed the arrest of Raymundo Ayala Lopez and Rosendo Castillo Ayala, who came from Honduras and tried to smuggle 2,000 rounds of ammunition for .22 caliber weapons, 1,600 rounds of ammunition for .38 caliber weapons, 500 rounds of ammunition for .32 caliber weapons, and 100 rounds of ammunition for .45 caliber weapons in a vehicle with Honduran license plates, which they drove through the El Poy, Citala border post. The prisoners have been arraigned before the corresponding courts.

REY PRENDES DISCUSSES PEACE TALKS WITH REBELS

PA092249 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Interview with Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Rey Prendes] Since Mexico and France appointed ambassadors to El Salvador, the guerrillas' situation has been restricted, precisely at a time when they believed they were about to be recognized abroad. The French ambassador has already arrived, and the Mexican will be here soon. The rebels now feel more and more isolated internationally. This is why they feel compelled to minimize any government action in this direction.

[Unidentified reporter] Regarding the Zona Rosa case, Radio Venceremos recently reported that the command that executed the action there would be interviewed on Monday to deny that those captured by the government forces are members of the Mardoqueo Cruz Command. What is the government's view on this?

[Rey Prendes] We will await this interview and try to discern if they are telling the truth. I could not express an opinion on a press conference that is yet to be held. I will gladly express my opinion after it takes place.

[Reporter] The FMLN has also said that the French-Mexican statement somehow fulfilled an objective: to acknowledge the FMLN as a belligerent force [words indistinct]. They also said that the dialogue initiated at La Palma was a sort of recognition of this. What can you tell us about this?

[Rey Prendes] There is a reality that must be acknowledged. They say [words indistinct] they are shooting. As happens in any other part of the world, a group of assailants -- this is my best description of them -- attack a bank and set forth demands, or capture the governor of a prison and express their demands. Then authorities sit down and dis ss the matter with the prisoners who have taken the governor prisoner. This amounts to admitting a reality, a reality of force. Since they are a reality because they shoot, kill, and plant bombs, the government -- which must seek peace -- has courageously sat down to talk with them. This is an admission of their reality, not of their legitimacy. We must establish this distinction very clearly. They are a reality. Since the government must seek peace, we of the government are willing to sit down and talk with whomever necessary to find peace.

[Reporter] It has been reported by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson that the capture was purely political propaganda. What do you think about this?

[Rey Prendes] D'Aubuisson said that and many other things. He presented it as a possibility, but he did not assert it. He said that this, perhaps, was political propaganda, but I do not think he was criticizing the security organizations for the capture of rebels related to the Zona Rosa incident. If we consider the case of the notorious Commander Lobo or some others, I can understand his reaction, because of my party's stance or attacks. I do hope, however, that this matter will be settled and we will not enter into an argument about this. I feel his was a logical reaction regarding an attack by a political party. Apparently he is seeking a way to defend himself. I do not think he meant what he said.

[Reporter] What does D'Aubuisson mean by saying that you already knew about Commander Lobo and the recording?

[Rey Prendes] Naturally, anyone planning to broadcast a videotape sees it in advance. He must have meant that we learned about what he said before the videotape was broadcast over television. Of course we saw it before it was broadcast.

[Reporter] Anything new in the dialogue?

[Rey Prendes] We hope a definite answer can be given soon. I would like to say something. One of the two sides will have to seek ways to resume the dialogue. I think it is important.

[Reporter] What has the government been doing in this direction?

[Rey Prendes] We have been presenting the possibility of a dialogue anywhere in the world.

[Reporter] In El Salvador?

[Rey Prendes] Well, we would rather not hold it here in El Salvador because it would entail a series of measures for the protection and guarantee of those attending. This would again turn the dialogue into a publicity springboard for the two sides, as well as a propaganda competition. Nevertheless, we could change our minds if they insist on meeting in El Salvador, despite the fact that they proposed for 4 years to meet anywhere. Now, when we have expressed out willingness to meet anywhere, they insist the meeting should be held here.

[Reporter] What is the current status of the situation? Is there a specific government proposal? Are you awaiting a response?

[Rey Prendes] The two sides have presented proposals. They want to meet in a specific place on a specific date. We want to sit down and talk to seek a way to peace, as many times as necessary, anywhere in the world.

[Reporter] In private?

[Rey Prendes] In private, without any publicity. When we reach some type of an agreement, then we can announce it to the country. We don't object to their coming here.

[Reporter] What is the situation of the mayors in view of the fact that the guerrillas have reiterated their demands to the government that the latter produce some commanders allegedly captured?

[Rey Prendes] We have already said that we have never encountered the people that the guerrillas chose to be exchanged. We didn't even know some of them were guerrillas until the FMLN announced their names. Most likely these are people who died in combat or have left for some other place, we don't have the slightest idea. They know how many people we have captured and hold prisoner, yet the guerrillas do not demand to see any one of them. They demand the presence of people we can't find anywhere, and the guerrillas are sure we don't know anything about these people. Why? Because they either do not want to reach an understanding or want to use such a move as a propaganda instrument again. They do not even say: D 'ver them to us or produce them. They only demand reports about these people. This is a propaganda move because they are sure we don't know anything about the people named by the guerrillas.

FMLN CLAIMS 4 MARINE CASUALTIES IN USULUTAN

PA131653 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1230 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] On 12 September, in the month of our independence, guerrillas of the Commander Gonzalo Southern Group of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade carried out a 3-hour attack against the Infantry Marine Battalion in El Tapete Canton, Jucuaran Jurisdiction, Usulutan Department. The Infantry Marine troops sustained four casualties during this clash, including a sergeant. We inflicted four casualties on the landlubbers.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT SUAZO SPEECH MARKS INDEPENDENCE DAY

PA161257 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0137 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Speech by President Roberto Suazo Cordova at the Presidential House in Tegucigalpa on the occasion of the 164th anniversary of Honduran independence -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear fellow citizens: Year after year on this day we celebrate our fatherland's day, which has been established on our calendar so that we can commemorate the proclamation of our independence and that of Central America on 15 September 1821. Our independence was a peaceful process without shots or clashes. Only the calm, firm voices of the founders of the republic were audible. In their sermons priests encouraged the people to support that memorable act, urging them to assume their responsibility as individuals and at the same time to share in the responsibility of making national decisions and decisions within the international community in their conduct and relations with other states. The heroes of our independence dreamed of a country able to comply with its obligations, a country that would be an example of dignity and nationalism, one in which the citizens could freely exercise their rights and forge their destiny with a futuristic ideal. It has been 164 years since that era of unrest in the minds of man and women. So many years have passed that at this stage of the 20th Century it is worth asking if we have done our duty.

It has been said that our countries inherited many evils from the metropolis that should have been eradicated through a revolutionary movement. However, it is more important to determine whether more evils, which have become an obstacle to achieving true independence, were created in the 164 years of independent life. Our political independence is not enough, and it is only a civic infrastructure to obtain economic and social independence.

However, from that period to this date, to what extent have Hondurans made efforts to promote our country's economic development toward our economic independence and to struggle to obtain better welfare levels for our people in order to obtain social independence? There have been tremendous deficiencies in this regard, and in more than a century and a half we have not fully reached the ideals of justice and constructive plans which inspired our forefathers and heroes. This calls for a conscientious examination. We must determine if Hondurans know their civic duties to serve the country as they should, and if children and youths are receiving the right education to assume the patriotic responsibility of every citizen in the present and future. In ancient Greece, Pericles used to say that the first duty of every citizen of Athens was to comply with his citizen's duties. Let us examine our consciences every day.

When I assumed the Presidency of the Republic on 27 January 1982, in a period of democratic restoration, I assumed obligations inherent to my position as a citizen and to the high public position to which I was elected by the people's sovereign will. On that sacred occasion I said that our country, whose clean flag I am proud to display, emerged and developed according to a socioeconomic development pattern full of contradictions. I also said that we are a worthy people and at the same time a country which continues to experience backwardness as a result of a negligent administration, political ineptitude, and an offensive complicity with oppression, exploitation, and dependency. I later said that political instability has been a constant problem in the country's historical situation, which has prevented Hondurans from having a true conscience of nationality and the development of free institutions according to a constitutional state.

I have tried to comply with my commitments according to my possibilities. As a Honduran I realize that if we have made mistakes we have also accomplished positive things during a period in which the functions of governing became more complex due to internal and international factors. We have tried to do a positive job for our people, not only in the cities but also in large rural sectors, where our long-neglected peasant population lives.

We have built schools, roads, and health centers. We have distributed land to the men who work the land and subsidies among hundreds of communities to complement their self-development efforts. We have cleaned up public administration in an effort to improve our economy. We have carried out and completed negotiations with financial institutions and friendly countries. We have supported the workers and the business sector. We have encouraged the cooperativist movement. We have also maintained our currency's stability with genuine and legitimate conviction. We have done all this and more. If a person is honest in judging the Hondurans, he must admit that we have indeed done all these things on behalf of our society.

In the international sector we have broadened our relations with many countries in the world, taking into consideration our national interests. We have taken to various governments on several continents the authoritative voice of a country which struggles to consolidate and strengthen its institutions; of a country which believes in international solidarity; of a country which is arduously working in favor of peace and cooperation; of a country which is deeply convinced that the Central American crisis must be solved through dialogue and negotiation, with the opportune aid of Latin American countries which -- within the framework of the Contadora Group -- seek the appropriate solutions to the Central American problems.

Our call for peace is not the result of circumstances. We find ourselves plunged into a turmoil with deep roots which can be solved only by good will in order to establish peaceful coexistence based on political affinity, which is possible when the people have freedom and elect their officials without impositions.

We believe in peace and democracy, and we have not wasted any effort to achieve such noble objectives. However, we consider that peace as well as democracy can only be a tangible reality if we have the security mechanisms necessary to safeguard our people's Christian traditions, our representative system, territorial integrity, and the attributes of our sovereignty. For this reason we will continue struggling for peace and working for democracy. We will also take all actions necessary to defend the Honduran state, which in this difficult moment is threatened by internal unrestrained ambitions and by foreign expansionist plans.

We must bear in mind that the Central America built by our forefathers in 1821 was a Central America destined to safeguard justice and live in freedom, not a Central America in which a totalitarian regime that denies the moral principles and Christian values which dignify mankind would become deeply entrenched.

There is something else that should be stressed on this day. I refer to two fundamental aspects of our internal progress and our international image. The government I preside over has given and will continue to give all its support to the Armed Forces for its technical improvement and professional training. The Honduran soldier is not the man who used the rifle and machete in the civilian conflicts of several decades ago. The Honduran soldier of today is the result of a lively spirit of nationality and deep patriotic awareness of his duties. The Honduran soldier at any level is a bulwark of democracy, a defender of peace, and a factor in promoting the common welfare while carrying out the duties established for the military by the Constitution.

The other aspect deals with our efforts to consolidate democratic institutionalization. Let the people decide without fraud or impositions who will be their authorities and representatives at the national, departmental, and local level. This represents a gain of unsuspected importance for the present and future of Honduras. It involves fulfilling our duties and strengthening our obligations. For this reason I wish to reiterate my faithful support to the constitutional dispositions which, by determining our way of life and government, also establish how and when the people must go to the polls to reach the much-desired goal of strengthening democratic institutionalization as an antidote to the use of force and violence to seize power.

The Honduran people will go to the polls on 24 November within an electoral system that is an irrefutable testimony of political pluralism. We are in a political year, and all political organizations are aware of their guarantees to undertake their activities. We have created and strengthened a climate of public freedoms that we should guard carefully so that succeeding governments will be determined to use their intelligence in the service of institutional stability, which is the basis for democracy.

In his Sunday sermon on 1 September, September being the month of the fatherland, the most illustrious archbishop of Tegucigalpa, Msgr Hector Enrique Santos, with the gentleness of a pastor of the faith, said that there must be an urgent struggle for patriotism because extraneous influences and perverse ideologies make us forget even the great men of our fatherland in order to exalt others who have nothing to do with our tradition and history. How beautiful and sincere are those words, which I share with civic and spiritual devotion. This church occupies a vanguard position in the Honduran people's struggle for economic improvement and social transformation. That is why the voice of its prelates serves as the citizens' guide and springs from faith and love.

Honduran people: This message carries encouragement to all my fellow countrymen in this month of civic pride. This message represents my belief in the highest values of dignity and nationality. This message gathers my conviction that despite difficulties and vicissitudes I have tried at all times to fulfill my duty.

To fulfill one's duty as a citizen is an essential requisite for the full achievement of the collective duties. To fulfill one's duty is to honor the heroes and forefathers of our independence; it is to fully devote oneself to obtain the common good for our people; it is to defend courageously our institutions and to adopt the necessary measures to defend our sovereignty at any moment and under any circumstances. To fulfill one's duty is to fully identify with the significance of our revered symbols, our flag and emblem, that should guide our steps and fill us with civic strength.

On this 15 September 1985, this respectful and fraternal message to all Hondurans is filled with the emotion of the near future: to turn over the power of the republic to those freely elected to hold the highest honors bestowed by our people through their sovereign decision. Then I will say for the record with my head high: I have done my duty. Thank you very much, Honduran people.

'TENSE CALM' ON BORDER; INCIDENTS OUTLINED

PA161427 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] According to reports there is a tense calm along the border between Honduras and Nicaragua following last Friday's attack by the Sandinist Army on our territory. As a result of that attack, one soldier and an 8-year-old girl died and a 5-year-old girl is in serious condition. In addition, eight soldiers were wounded. Another citizen, Albino Ramos, and his 5-year-old daughter, Abdulia, are receiving medical attention in a hospital. Here are details on the latest incidents provoked by the Sandinists. This summary is a recount of Sandinist aggressions since 12 September. These aggressions have resulted in greater tension along the common border and in innocent Honduran civilian victims

On 12 September the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] fired multiple (ICMBM-21) mortars on the Boca de Arenales sector and [words indistinct] Poteca River, El Paraiso Department. On that same day two armed Sandinist Air Force helicopters bombed the same area.

On 13 September EPS troops fired approximately eighty 122-mm (ICMBM) rockets on the sector known as El Espanolito, Poteca River. As a result of this, one soldier from the 6th Infantry Battalion died and eight others were wounded. The eldest daughter of Mr Albino Ramos, 8-year-old Julia Estolina Ramos Castellanos, was killed. The following persons were wounded in this attack:

Albino Ramos, 40, from Alauca; he suffered shrapnel wounds in his back, both hands, and chest. He is the father of the dead girl. He was admitted to Escuela Hospital.

Mrs Blanca Nulia Ramos, the aunt of the dead girl; she was wounded in the legs and in one arm. She is in El Paraiso Hospital.

Abdulia Ramos Castellano, the 5-year-old sister of the dead girl; she has shrapnel wounds in her forehead and in her left leg. She is in serious condition in Escuela Hospital.

The wounded were evacuated from the area by a Honduran Air Force helicopter and taken to the Escuela Hospital. The dead girl was buried the day she died, 13 September.

At 1314 on 13 September Honduran combat planes on air patrol missions in Honduran airspace noticed a mobilization of Nicaraguan troops in the Arenales sector, El Paraiso Department, and opened fire. It was not determined whether the firing did any damage, but it was observed that the Sandinist troops dispersed.

At 0225 on 13 September Honduran Air Force combat planes on a patrol mission in the Honduran airspace over the Arenales sector, El Paraiso Department, discovered a formation of seven M-8 and Ml-24 helicopters and fired on them. It has been confirmed that one Soviet-made Ml-24 helicopter exploded.

Also at 0225 on 13 September, Honduran Air Force combat planes on an air patrol mission over the border region found Sandinist artillery emplacements firing at Honduran territory in the Arenales sector. The Honduran planes opened fire without verifying if any damage had been inflicted. The Honduran Air Force planes returned to their bases without a problem.

At 1745 on 13 September Sandinist troops again fired their artillery on Honduran territory, this time on La Lodosa, near San Fernando. This is what has been reported by the office of the foreign secretary.

Military Official on Measures Taken

PA162255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1902 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Calm again prevails along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border following last Thursday's [as received] armed clash, according to the commander of the 110th Honduran Infantry Brigade, Colonel Arnaldo Castro Palma. The officer confirmed, however, that they are still "maintaining the alert ordered by President Roberto Suazo Cordova." The Honduran president, who is also the commander in chief of the armed forces, last Friday ordered a general alert by air, sea, and land because of the clashes along the border.

The chief of the 110th Infantry Brigade spoke to the press in the city of Danli, in eastern Honduras, dressed in his combat uniform, but with a tranquil tone. Castro Palma disclosed that the Honduran Armed Forces had carried out "security operations" throughout the area affected by the clashes in which it captured over 60 Nicaraguans, now being held under arrest "for security reasons." The area remains under close surveillance by the Honduran Army and police, which have established checkpoints on the roads leading to Danli and other cities in the sector. "The people are continuing their normal activities, even at night. The checkpoints are only an additional precaution, but everything is now normal," the high-ranking Honduran officer explained.

Along the same lines, Castro Palma described the situation along the border, where he explained that "there have been no new attacks on the part of the Nicaraguan Sandinist People's Army." The officer said: "However, Honduran soldiers are maintaining control over the entire border area, following government orders."

Castro Palma also said that, contrary to previous occasions, this time there has not been a massive evacuation of the civilian population, although several families have decided on their own to leave their homes temporarily.

In the area of Danli and the nearby El Paraiso, civil defense committees have been organized and are prepared to help the Honduran Army in the event of a large confrontation. Castro Palma, however, discarded any possibility of an escalation of violence leading to greater clashes, "because by this time the Nicaraguan Army would have already reacted."

The officer denied that last week's events had been exaggerated. At that time one soldier and one girl died while eight militarymen and five civilians, all Hondurans, were wounded in the armed attacks from Nicaragua.

In Tegucigalpa an atmosphere of normalcy prevails again among official circles, and Honduran Ambassador to Nicaragua Isidro Tapia Martinez, who was urgently recalled for consultations last Friday, has returned to Managua. Tapia Martinez said at the city airport that Honduras wants peace in Central America but that it will not allow Sandinist aggression to remain unpunished.

Several schools in the border area have suspended classes until the Education Ministry orders their resumption.

OFFICIAL SAYS UNHCR PROTECTING GUERRILLAS

PA150933 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 12 Sep 85 p 7

[Text] Colonel Miguel Flores Auceda, director general of population and immigration policy, said yesterday that the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] represents a danger to the friendly relations between Honduras and El Salvador because it is interfering in other states' affairs by protecting guerrilla members in the refugee camps of Intibuca Department.

The official asserted that the UNHCR lets guerrilla members enter the camps to recover from their injuries. "The organization has not limited its actions to helping these people; it has also embarked on the task of crossing the border to bring in the refugees."

Regarding identity cards, he admitted that immigration officials have to issue the documents, but they are generally given false names by the refugees.

He also explained that the immigration section has no representative at the camps so the identification process is quite difficult; consequently, the information is requested through the UNHCR protection officials.

He added that these officials in turn get the information through the camps' coordinators, who are generally guerrilla leaders who control the refugee personnel.

He said: Authorities, both civilian and military, must be free to enter the camps. Currently they must request permission each time. There are some large camps, such as Mesa Grande, where the UNHCR official will not let the immigration inspectors prepare a census of all the people receiving aid there, Flores Auceda said.

It looks like these places are independent territories, and the Honduran authorities cannot accept this. The correct thing would be for the UNHCR to sign a contract for giving aid to the refugees.

The program would then be handled "exclusively by the Honduran authorities, which is the case in other countries. Thus, we would be able to exert our autonomy and sovereignty," he stressed.

CORRECTION TO CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION SUPPORTING SUAZO

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Congressional Resolution Supports Suazo" published in the 16 September Latin America DAILY REPORT, page P 22, first paragraph, first line:

[Text] During an emergency session held by the National Congress on Saturday because of the warlike events along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border announced by the president of the republic, the National Congress, in addition to declaring itself in permanent session for the duration of the emergency, has adopted a resolution duly supporting the president and the commander of the Honduran Armed Forces in connection with dispositions to resolve the crisis that has emerged along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] The national congress of the republic;

Whereas yesterday, 13 September, at 1000, the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] launched a new aggression on Honduran territory causing the tragic death of a countryman and wounding several others;

Whereas our Constitution demands that the president of the republic be responsible for maintaining domestic peace and security, repelling any foreign attack or aggression, exercising command over the Armed Forces as general commander of these forces, and adopting the necessary measures to defend the republic and safeguard internal order and our democratic and constitutional way of life and of government;

Whereas the constitutional...(providing beginning of item)

LATE REPORT: NICARAGUAN INVITATION NEVER RECEIVED

PA170456 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0425 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova has received no official invitation to meet with his Nicaraguan counterpart, Daniel Ortega.

According to a Government House spokesman in Tegucigalpa, "It is not true that President Suazo Cordova has been formally invited to meet with Daniel Ortega."

"President Suazo Cordova cannot be invited to attend a meeting of presidents from a public plaza or a news conference. It must be done through the adequate and formally established channels for such matters," the spokesman added.

The Honduran and Nicaraguan Armies were involved in an artillery air fire duel last week that resulted in 3 persons dead and 12 wounded, all Hondurans.

President Ortega then proposed a direct dialogue with his Honduran counterpart "to prevent the escalation of a regional war of incalculable consequences."

However, according to the Honduran version, "Ortega's invitation was only made before a large gathering of students and later ratified at a news conference."

Danilo Abud Vivas, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, traveled to Managua over the weekend and was, therefore, not available to confirm the information.

Meanwhile, the presidential spokesman also denied that the Honduran president was sick in La Paz, in the central area of Honduras, and this was why he could not respond to the Sandinist invitation. "President Roberto Suazo Cordova is in excellent health, and when the circumstances called for it, he immediately left the place where he was resting and headed for his office to undertake the responsibilities that his rank as commander in chief of the Armed Forces demanded," the spokesman said.

In the same manner, the spokesman ratified that Honduras fully supports "the negotiations of the Contadora Group as an adequate means for solving the differences between the Central American countries."

Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela form the so-called Contadora Group which, through the signing of a peace and cooperation act, seeks a diplomatic solution to the Central American crisis.

In a note sent today by the Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretariat, it is said that this country "will know how to honor the commitments reached within Contadora, seeking to maintain peace in the region, but at the same time -- if it is absolutely necessary -- it will proceed with caution and in a firm manner to exercise its right of legitimate defense."

The note, signed by Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, was issued in reply to the expressions of concern over the situation between Honduras and Nicaragua voiced by the foreign ministers of Colombia, Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, Venezuela, Simon Alberto Consalvi, and Peru, Alan Wagner Tizon.

Also, the Honduran president replied to the solidarity voiced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and wrote: "My government will exercise with responsibility and calmness the right which we have to exercise legitimate defense, answering the profound wishes for peace of our people."

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA MEETS WITH U.S. REPORTERS

PA161947 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1633 GMT 16 Sep 85

[News conference by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega with unidentified U.S. reporters at the Conference Room of the Information and Press Ministry of the Presidential House -- live or recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Ortega] ... we have said and repeated that we want peace with all peoples of the world; that we want peace with the Honduran Government because the Honduran people are brothers of the Nicaraguan people and, therefore, are not enemies of the Nicaraguan people; that we want peace with all peoples of Central America; that for this reason we accepted the peace document submitted by Contadora on 7 September; that for this reason we continue supporting Contadora's peace efforts; that for this reason we are at the International Court of Justice, suing the United States for terrorism and promoting bloodshed in Central America, for promoting confrontation among brotherly peoples and governments that should be friends in Central America. [radio breaks off coverage of news conference at 1635 GMT and returns to normal programming; coverage of news conference in progress resumes at 1657 GMT]

[Ortega] ... especially because since Friday, when the aggression by the Honduran Government against Nicaragua took place, we have been trying to communicate with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

Up to this moment we have tried to communicate on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and we have been told at the Presidential House and at a command post in Tegucigalpa that President Suazo Cordova is not in and we cannot communicate with him. Therefore, we have not been able to talk with President Suazo Cordova in order to arrange for a meeting at the highest level, or at a level regarded as appropriate [correspondiente], to try to overcome the situation that has arisen between Honduras and Nicaragua since Friday.

It is fitting to note that when we speak of the crisis between Honduras and Nicaragua we are talking about the crisis that has been created by the United States between Honduras and Nicaragua, because the involvement of the United States in all of these actions is quite obvious. The United States is interested in provoking a war in Central America to pave the way for it to get involved and find a way to liquidate the Nicaraguan revolution.

This became clear when the U.S. ambassador to Honduras spoke in terms that are in no way cautious [cuidadosa] or respectful to the Honduran people, to the Honduran Government itself, or to the Central American peoples. Instead of looking for a way to make an appeal for good sense, what he did was encourage a policy of confrontation through his statements, which we learned about yesterday evening.

Therefore, we wanted to report to the international public, in first place that the situation that has emerged in the border situation with Honduran since Friday is a situation determined by U.S. policy. This is the first thing. It is determined by U.S. policy because the United States wants a confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua and between Costa Rica and Nicaragua in order enclose the political encirclement of Nicaragua by making the military situation more tense, to create a confrontation and intervene directly with U.S. troops on the side of Honduras or Costa Rica. This is an attempt to seek a way to attain its goal of destroying the Nicaraguan revolution. That is, all this is part of the U.S. strategy to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

The Contadora Group immediately received our official request to convoke a meeting at the appropriate level -- we proposed that it be at the highest level, that is between the Honduran president and me -- to seek ways to ease tension. This was submitted to the Contadora Group on Friday. This was relayed by Foreign Minister D'Escoto to Foreign Secretary Sepulveda of Mexico so that he in turn would relay this request to the Contadora Group.

We received news that the Contadora Group knows about our request. In addition, yesterday we also received a message from the Colombian, Venezuelan, and Peruvian foreign ministers, who were meeting in Cartagena, Colombia, expressing concern over the situation and the group's willingness to help resolve it.

We must note that the situation will continue until practical steps to control the activity of mercenary forces in Honduran territory are taken. On 14 September we reported that there are 1,500 counterrevolutionaries in La Lodoza, in Honduran territory, and they are still there. Their objective is to enter and invade our territory. To this end, they have been and are receiving the support of Honduran Army units in their incursions into our territory.

Also, as was seen yesterday, they are receiving the support of the Honduran Air Force. This will continue until practical steps to eliminate the counterrevolutionary presence are taken, that is, until Honduras stops being an instrument of U.S. policy by accepting the presence of counterrevolutionaries and their camps in Honduran territory. So long as the camps are there, so long as they operate from there, so long as the United States continues to arm, finance, and lead those counterrevolutionaries and compromise the Honduran Army in these activities, we will continue to have tension in the border area.

Of course, the U.S. publicity establishment will try to make Nicaragua appear as the aggressor and Honduras as the victim in this kind of situation, although it is well known that it is the United States that is harassing Nicaragua, in this case through Honduras.

We want to take advantage of international press coverage to reiterate our call to the Honduran Government, president, and Armed Forces to meet to discuss the problem as Central Americans.

Nicaragua proposes that the Nicaraguan and Honduran Armed Forces immediately establish a joint patrol along the border. If we establish a joint patrol along the border we will be taking a specific step to ensure that there will be no foreign forces there affecting normal relations between Honduras and Nicaragua. The possibility of mercenary forces crossing from Honduras into Nicaragua would be ruled out, although they might maintain camps in Honduran territory.

The problem is that they could be encamped in Honduras, but once they cross from Honduras to Nicaragua they become an aggressive force against Nicaragua, and thus Honduras becomes an accomplice of U.S. policy. Therefore, we make this proposal to President Suazo Cordova and leaders of the Honduran Armed Forces. We are willing to discuss this proposal or any other proposal they think appropriate.

The great challenge before us as Central American heads of state, in this specific case the presidents of Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, is to achieve that great victory, which is peace. In this case, nobody can be proud of leading his country to war. I said that this is what is being stirred up and promoted in Honduras and even in Costa Rica: a confrontation, a war against Nicaragua.

Nobody can be proud of leading his people to war. The Nicaraguan people are defending themselves from a war that is being imposed by the United States: it is doing just that here in Nicaragua. It is not attacking any other country; it does not maintain camps of revolutionaries and combatants from other Central American countries in its territory. The Nicaraguan Government does not have combatants leaving from here to carry out incursions in Honduran and Costa Rican territory. That is not (?in keeping) with our policy. Ours is not a war policy, it is a peace-seeking policy. We once again urge the Honduran president to agree to the talks proposed by Nicaragua and which the Contadora Group is willing to help promote. We are also sure that the support group, which was established in Lima, will back them up as well. That is what we wanted to let you know.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Well, the military commands of Honduras and Nicaragua would have to discuss that in order to establish a joint ground, sea, and air patrol and an exchange of intelligence information and anything considered necessary. The number of units and the kind of coordination to be used would be detailed, to be carefully discussed by the military commands.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] They were repelled, and they are again in the Las Vegas camp. They are in Las Vegas.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] I read the dispatch and found it to be somewhat confusing. It is not clear regarding the other organizations. Well, the Contadora Group is making efforts, but regarding Latin American forums, well, it could be considered an organization. Yes, the Contadora Group is a means. And it is willing to promote an immediate dialogue. If the Contadora Group is seen as an organization and as a forum and it has agreed to a dialogue, then Honduras should accept a dialogue with Nicaragua immediately.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] No Nicaraguan helicopter was downed. Honduran Air Force fighters attacked Nicaraguan helicopters in an offensive action against our territory and our troops' artillery positions, as well as our helicopters. Our helicopters were at a disadvantage because, when confronted with a fighter, a helicopter has very limited possibilities to defend itself. However, our helicopters defended themselves and none was downed. We can assure you of that.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] No.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] A helicopter was hit, but it was not downed.

[Question] Did the actions by the Honduran Armed Forces on Friday obstruct the Contadora Group's peace efforts?

[Ortega] Contadora has said it clearly, and common sense makes it quite clear that any aggressive action or tension-intensive action in Central America, as well as any war action in Central America, contravenes the Contadora Group's peace effort. Several days ago the Contadora Group met with great effort. The group met in Panama. Immediately after that meeting this new provocation took place. It is an attempt to escalate the military situation in the region. It is an attempt to reject the possibilities for a peaceful solution to the problems by emphasizing the military solution. That is why the statement by the U.S. ambassador in Honduras was not a spontaneous one. He surely consulted with his government and then made the statement, which is in fact a call to confrontation, to war. The best interest of U.S. policy, which is intent on a destructive action in Central America, is war. However, speaking rationally, it is in the best interest of the United States to seek peace, negotiation, and peaceful solutions in Central America. However the United States continues to reject this.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] No, we have had no contact with President Duarte.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] As we know, the situation of violence in Central America is terrible. We regret the kidnapping, and we hope that President Duarte's daughter will come out of this situation without any problem, that nothing bad happens to her, and that she does not suffer any physical harm. However, we believe that just as there is concern in the United States over the kidnapping and safety of President Duarte's daugher, Nicaraguan women have the same right. They are kidnapped by the U.S. Government because it organizes and finances the terrorists who kidnap and murder women and kidnap and murder girls in Nicaragua. There is mass, uninterrupted kidnapping in Nicaragua. However, the U.S. Government does not make a fuss or condemn such actions. On the contrary, it promotes this. In El Salvador women have also been kidnapped and murdered, and the United States has said nothing. In all fairness, the U.S. Government would have to begin by changing its policy in Central America and act according to the genuine defense of human rights, not violate the human rights of the Central American peoples, which is what they have been doing until now.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] On 21 September 1984 Nicaragua accepted the Contadora Group's peace proposal, which was presented on 7 September. We have defended that proposal for 1 year now. At the meeting that just took place in Panama, practically 1 year after the proposal was issued, Contadora made a proposal which Nicaragua is reviewing and examining. Nicaragua continues to support the Contadora Group peace process. It gives its full support to it and to the Lima group's desire to join the efforts.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] I believe that to speak about the isolation of Nicaragua would be somewhat irresponsible; it would ignore the fact that Nicaragua is firmly united with the Central American people. The Nicaraguan people are very close to the Costa Rican people, even as the Costa Rica Government is upholding a policy of joining the policy of isolation against Nicaragua. We could say the same for Honduras. Yes, we must accept the reality that the United States has advanced its policy to pit the Costa Rican and Honduran Governments against the Nicaraguan nation. It has provoked greater tension to have more space to carry out its policy of aggression against Nicaragua.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] I believe that if Sandinist troops crossed into Honduran territory -- if Sandinist troops crossed into Honduran territory and engaged in a large-scale clash like this one involving artillery, the Air Force, Honduran Air Force fighters, Nicaraguan helicopters; a clash which lasted from the morning into the afternoon -- the Nicaraguans would have sustained at least one casualty. If it were as the Hondurans have said, that the Nicaraguan troops were entering Honduras, then they should have been found in Honduran territory. Therefore, claims of that nature by the Honduran Government are nothing but a pretext to justify their aggressive action against Nicaragua, which is disrespectful of relations with Nicaragua.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] No one can confirm that report. All the reports that have come from Honduras ... [changes thought] that was the first report from Honduras. Then it vanished and they began to talk about civilian victims. We are not clear about who the victims were.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] No. Nicaraguan artillery is stationed in Nicaraguan territory. When the mercenary forces advance with the support of the Honduran Army and Air Force and begin to advance inside Nicaragua to conduct actions in Nicaragua, then clashes ensue.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Yes, our troops are inside Nicaraguan territory. We are defending Nicaragua's integrity. The camps are in Honduras. They have 800 men in one of these camps, and 1,500 in another. They decided to send the group of 800 men first. The first groups began to march toward our territory, and they crossed the border. As soon as they crossed the border, our troops began to fire on them. This is when the Honduran Air Force came in, to support the invading forces in order to facilitate the incursion by these forces into our territory. However, they were repelled.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] No, we had no casualties. No one was killed on our side during this clash.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Well, we will continue trying to get a reply from President Suazo Cordova.

[Question] What are the possibilities of war between [word indistinct]?

[Ortega] Well, we must do everything possible to prevent this war. The United States wants this war; it is encouraging it. The U.S. ambassador is encouraging this war. He was instructed to do so, and thus he made that statement yesterday. Honduras has a responsibility, the Honduran president has a responsibility to his people, to Central America. In the first place, the Honduran military commands have a responsibility to their people. Our main responsibility is to prevent that war.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] He has to show he is not a puppet of the United States, struggling for peace and reaching peace, which is his duty to the Honduran people.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] I think there is a coincidence of time in all of these elements. For example, Contadora has just concluded. Nicaragua has just filed the suit before the International Court of Justice. All of this takes place when these attacks occur. On the same day, Friday the 13th, a civilian plane was hijacked in our country by pirates, by terrorists who took this plane to Honduras. In Honduras the government receives the hijackers as heroes and presents them over a radio and television network. Honduras is promoting actions like this that are repudiated by the international community. The U.S. Government claims it is against such terrorist actions.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] We have brought up the need to discuss with Costa Rica -- in the first place, and we would be willing to discuss it with Honduras also -- the creation of a multinational peace force that would be made up of forces from the Contadora Group countries and some European countries. That has been Nicaragua's proposal, and we continue to make this offer.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Here in Central America, when William Walker invaded Nicaragua in the last century, there was a Central American answer. Under those circumstances, the United States would be playing the main role in a similar war. As we all know, U.S. troops are in Honduras, waiting for the order to launch an attack against Nicaragua. Such a war would have a Central American answer. We are sure that the Central American peoples, the Latin American peoples, and even the U.S. people would not remain passive in the face of such a confrontation. There would be a reaction throughout Central America, in the first place, in Latin America, and even in the United States.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] The United States is doing things that cannot be explained. The United States is doing things that are not logical, pragmatic, or rational. Apparently, the United States is determined to eliminate the United Nations organization now, on its 40th anniversary. Why? Because they have found the United Nations to be an instrument concerned with defending international law so another Hitler cannot appear in the world. The United Nations even has an answer for the error of World War II. We all know who caused World War II. The U.S. Government seems determined to destroy the United Nations organization. We are aware of the actions by that government against UN organizations such as UNESCO, for example. We are aware of the decisions it has just taken against UN officials, something never seen before. It has adopted restrictive measures against UN officials that have even caused the secretary general to react.

The United States is even disavowing the International Court of Justice. It has refused to discuss the Nicaraguan case at the court. They claim Nicaragua is a terrorist country. However, it is the U.S. Government that is acting like a terrorist government. It has refused to go to the court. Thus, we are confronted by actions of the U.S. Government that are totally irrational and that can only be explained by their arrogant attitude, which is a dangerous attitude. Hitler was arrogant, and that is why he led us to World War II. Arrogance can take the world to World War III.

We have been trying to contact President Suazo. The Presidency of the Republic notified our embassy in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, that President Suazo is in La Paz, that he is ill. We understand this would be why he has not been able to answer us when we have called him.

[Announcer] In this manner, we have completed... Is there still something left? All right, we will ask then for a brief break. You are listening to Companero President Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega in this news conference hosted a few minutes ago with U.S. journalists, U.S. news friends.

This is the final part of the news conference which our companero president is hosting at the Presidential House. It is 1130, and here we have the last part.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Well, Honduras is a country that is occupied by the United States. The North Americans have military bases in Honduras. They have [words indistinct] almost permanently, and all of this North American military deployment in Honduras is intended to be used against Nicaragua when the United States finds that conditions are favorable to do so.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Well, many things happen in Honduras. A short time ago there was a wanton murder that did not move the U.S. Government. Mr Zuniga was murdered, and this has not had... [changes thought] A person of Cuban origin and others belonging to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution participated in this murder. [words indistinct] Nicaraguan participated in the murder. Logically, this was a political murder. It is related to the great conflicts that exist in Honduras because in Honduras, let us say, there is a people who are not in agreement with the status of subjugation to which the Honduran people have been subjected in the face of U.S. policy.

The people do not agree with this. In the same way, many political leaders disagree with the policy of submission. We also know that the Honduran Armed Forces themselves do not agree with this policy of submission. However, we are not going to meddle in the internal policy of Honduras. Let Hondurans solve their own problems. What indeed is not appropriate is for Honduras to try to resolve its problems at the expense of Nicaragua. Since they have their own crises, they are to [word indistinct] their own crises or cast a smokescreen over their own crises, like this murder, which has now become news in the farthest corners because full attention has been centered on the confrontation with Nicaragua. Thank you.

[Announcer] The news conference hosted by the companero president at the Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic for U.S. newsmen has concluded.

JUSTICE DENIES COUNTRY TO JOIN EAST BLOC

PA150753 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1405 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Bonn, 13 Sep (DPA) -- Supreme Court Justice Alejandro Serrano Caldera today said that Nicaragua is not planning to join the socialist bloc and that there is a virtual consensus in that country to include the principle of nonalignment in the future constitution.

Today, the top Central American magistrate concluded a 2-week news gathering visit to West Germany, heading a delegation made up of legal experts Santiago Rivas Haslam and Rodolfo Robelo Herrera.

Serrano Caldera said: "For us, whom the [Somozist] dictatorship bound to U.S. interventionist policies (in domestic and foreign affairs), nonalignment means a break with those traditional and shameful bonds of total dependency as an immediate historic response."

"But it also means," he added, "that although there is admittedly a strong dependency, there is an independent attitude worldwide to face any country in the world, to face any power, and the right to implement the principles of self-determination and sovereignty."

To the specific question of whether his statement meant that Nicaragua did not want to join the socialist bloc, Serrano Caldera flatly replied: "Nicaragua is not planning to join the East bloc."

The delegation has concentrated its activities in the FRG on the topic of unconstitutionality appeals and the operation of the Constitutional Tribunal.

The chief justice of the Nicaraguan court indicated that the members of that high court agree in principle that another tribunal should not be created in their country as a fourth or fifth power if the electoral tribunal is established.

"Our (unofficial) position is instead directed at strengthening the judicial power as a jurisdictional unity, giving it the constitutional function through the unconstitutionality appeals that the Supreme Court of justice would hear."

Serrano Caldera added: "We are thinking about the advisability of establishing the unconstitutionality appeal in order to better guarantee the fundamental principles of the future constitution and of the citizens but without establishing a specific institution, which in our case would be excessive due to the geographic size and population of the country."

"If such a tribunal were created it would just be a bureaucratic institution, when the Supreme Court can perfectly well undertake the constitutional functions by adopting a mixed system, as is the case in Switzerland and most of the Latin American countries."

The draft of the constitution establishing the principles of political pluralism, mixed economy, and nonalignment "should be the fruit of national consensus," Serrano Caldera said, although he added that "it should not necessarily be approved in a plebiscite."

"We believe," he said, "that the Legislative Assembly, which was legitimately elected (and has a broad FSLN majority), should be the appropriate body to decide what type of constitution should be approved."

The official said that the public discussion of the constitution will probably begin in the next few weeks, in accordance with the timetable that has set December 1986 as the deadline for approving the constitution.

PSC EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN PRESIDENT

PA130235 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Communique issued by the Social Christian Party, PSC; date not given -- read by Julio Cesar Tardencillas]

[Text] In view of the kidnapping of the daughter of our fellow in ideals and personal friend, Engineer Napoleon Duarte, president of the sister Republic of El Salvador, by unidentified armed groups, the Nicaraguan Social Christian Parth [PSC] addresses the Nicaraguan Social Christian community, the Nicaraguan people at large, Christian Democrats, and free peoples of the world to demand:

1. Respect for the life and the immediate release of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, professional newswoman and the mother of three children, who on 10 September was deprived of her right to personal freedom, which constitutes a flagrant violation of human rights on the part of people who are demonstrating through this action their complete inability to settle political differences through civilized means.

2. Condemnation and repudiation of this despicable action, through which an attempt is being made to exert pressure on someone who has demonstrated his unshakable determination to carry out a democratic process to enable his people to develop in freedom, conscientiously deepening the revolutionary economic and social changes which he has launched on the basis of his Christain Democratic principles.

3. The necessary solidarity to allow us to help preserve the equanimity that is indispensable to adopt consistent and accurate decisions during such dire situations.

The Nicaraguan PSC remains hopeful at this time of sorrow which Ines Guadalupe and her most loved ones are experiencing. We fervently pray that the Almighty will enlighten everyone at this time of uncertainty so Ines Guadalupe's captors will spare her life and restore her right to live in freedom.

[Signed] Agustin Jarquin Anaya, national president

Maria Azucena Ferrey, second national vice president in charge of international relations

FSLN DELEGATE SAYS FDN SEEKING CONTROL OF SIUNA

PA131622 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The FSLN political delegate for the northern Zelaya area, Jose David Zuniga, has charged that the Jorge Salazar and San Jacinto counterrevolutionary regional fronts of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front [FDN] are planning to take over Siuna, a mining city.

He said these actions are being carried out since the contras recently attacked (Muzcuzua), a Sumu community, and the Indians had to flee. Zuniga added that the contras' criminal actions have been repelled by the people's force organized in their defense. Companero Zuniga gives us more details:

[Begin recording] Two regional commands of the FDN, the Jorge Salazar and the San Jacinto Commands, have concentrated a considerable number of men near the mines in an attempt to carry out offensive plans and seize the city of Siuna.

They realize the political and military importance of this city for the revolution. In this regard, we have noticed that the FDN is trying to create proper conditions in order to attack the main cities in this area. For example, an FDN group recently attacked (Muzcuzua), a Sumu community of approximately 300 people, where they kidnapped a companero who resisted. The residents had to flee to protect themselves. The people rejected this because the FDN is attacking the Sumus, and they want respect for their communities, their lands, and the fact that they are Indians. In other words, this is contrary to President Reagan's statements that he is in solidarity with the Miskitos and Sumus demands, then he sends his counterrevolutionary puppets to attack an indian community. [end recording]

BROOKLYN RIVERA ALLEGES FDN MURDER ATTEMPT

PA131933 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] San Jose -- Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity] chief Brooklyn Rivera has charged that the counterrevolutionary FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] has tried to kill him and other Miskitos in his organization.

Concerning the creation of the new organization called KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Peoples], Rivera said it is the work of the FDN as part of their plan to destroy the Indian movement and its leaders. To that effect, he said that the Asla Commission, Asla meaning unity, is the only authority and mouthpiece for the Indian movement.

Concerning the talks held with the revolutionary government, Rivera said that Misurasata insists on reopening the talks. However, the talks were discontinued by him.

If Brooklyn Rivera wants to come to Nicaragua he should do so by the end of this month at the latest, said Hazel Lau when evaluating the work done by the northern Zelaya peace commission. The Nicaraguan congresswoman, who is a member of the Atlantic coastal area national autonomy Commission, said that it would be advisable for Rivera to visit Nicaragua to continue talks with the government and verify, on the spot, the autonomy process.

Rivera broke off unilaterally the conversations he was holding with the Sandinist government but recently announced he will return to the negotiating table. Meanwhile, Companera Lau said that hundreds of Indians have returned from abroad to their fatherland through the actions of UNHCR.

PASTORA SUPPORTS SAN JOSE DECLARATION

PA150850 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 7 Sep 85 p 10a

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora Gomez has issued a communique stating his absolute support for the position assumed by the foreign ministers of Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica and the deputy foreign minister of Guatemala. These governments' representatives met on 4 September in our capital. One copy of their communique was received by the rebel commander who opposes the Sandinist regime.

The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) leader stated: "We are willing and prepared to participate in a dialogue with the other political and armed forces in the Nicaraguan opposition sector, with the intention of achieving a democratic system."

He added that the FSLN closed off all political opportunities to the people so they could not seek the fulfillment of the pledge which was advocated by the American continent and authorized by the OAS; consequently, there is no alternative but war.

He mentioned that ARDE has proposed on various occasions a cease-fire with the formal pledge to put down their weapons if the FSLN gave evidence of a political opening.

He recalled the communique issued in September 1984 which established a deadline of October that year in which the FSLN would give the minimum guarantees for a free and pluralist electoral process; we even proposed participating if the conditions were given, Pastora said.

Another paragraph of the document states: "Our support for the declaration signed jointly by the Central American countries' representatives is open, without conditions."

Finally, Pastora states that the efforts of the Contadora Group, the Lima Group, and other countries and continents is good, but peace in Nicaragua cannot be imposed from abroad.

CARDINAL DENIES CHURCH PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

PA130453 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Sep 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] After denying some statements by President Daniel Ortega saying that some members of the church hierarchy belong to a domestic counterrevolutionary front, Managua Archbishop Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo said: "Many times, certain things are assumed in order to create scapegoats and harm the church."

In statements to the press this morning, he explained: "We, the bishops of the Nicaraguan church, are pastors who preach the word of God. It has never crossed our minds to form a domestic front." The Nicaraguan prelate of the highest rank, who currently honors invitations from bishops, has asserted that the Nicaraguan hierarchy does not participate in party politics. Statements by the cardinal to the press along these lines are aimed at correcting false concepts that appeared in an official newspaper today.

Asked whether the church participates in politics as in previous times, the religious leader said clearly: "The word politics can be taken as conveying two meanings: first in a broad sense; and second in a limited sense. Its meaning is broad when we take it to mean common good. According to this meaning, all of us participate in politics. In a more limited sense, politics means to participate in a specific party."

The cardinal added: In this latter sense, the church's hierarchy must not participate in politics, although as citiens we would be entitled to participate in party politics. Nevertheless, there is a relative incompatibility because we priests and bishops must become sacraments for Christ."

Asked whether Bishop Pedro Cassadaglia is politicking in Nicaragua, Obando said: "Of course he is practicing politics." He did not explain any further.

[Question] Do you think that Pope John Paul II's visit to Nicaragua was nefarious, as thousands have said, and that his visit was of grave consequence for this people?

[Obando] The visit by John Paul II was a pastoral one that benefited the Nicaraguan people in a number of ways. He was the pastor who outlined for us the road leading to total liberation. He reminded us that Christ is the way, the truth, and the life. To say that the pope's visit had grave consequences for the Nicaraguan people insults the Catholic people, who were glad for the visit of Christ's representative. Obando accused those who have considered the pope's visit nefarious of advocating certain ideologies. Finally, he said: "If a survey could be conducted among Catholics, I am sure they would answer that the pope's visit has brought many benefits to the Nicaraguan people."

FAR VICE MINISTER SAYS ADVISERS WITHDRAWN FROM NICARAGUA

FL161540 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1910 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The incidents that have taken place recently along the Honduran and Nicaraguan border are provocative acts supported by the United States to make it more difficult to reach a negotiated peace in Central America, Cuban Division General Senen Casas Regueiro has said here.

Casas Regueiro, who is first vice minister of the Cuban FAR, added it is the policy of the Sandinist government not to attack Honduras or any other country because Managua opposes all actions that can harm the Contadora negotiating process. The high-ranking military officer was interviewed in this capital by the progovernmental daily morning newspaper EL NACIONAL after he had decorated Mexican Brigade General Carlos Gaytan Duron with the Fraternal Combat Medal in the name of the Cuban Council of State. Gaytan had served as Mexican military and air attache in Cuba. Casas Reguerio stated that Cuba will comply fully with the Contadora Group's modified peace and cooperation document for Central America. Casas said his country is convinced the peace-seeking group is the only way to solve the Central American conflict. Armed force will never impose regional detente, he said.

In conclusion, he announced that, in accordance with resolutions adopted during the negotiating process, his country has withdrawn its military advisers from Nicaragua. He underscored the readiness of the Cuban Government to support the agreement that will soon be reached by Contadora.

Attends Mexican Celebration

FL130154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Division General Senen Casas Regueiro has stated in Mexico City that to contribute to the achievement of world peace is the basic principle of Cuba's foreign policy. General Casas Regueiro, first vice minister of the FAR, arrived in the Mexican capital today to attend the festivities commemorating the 175th anniversary of Mexican independence. The Cuban military delegation was received with honors by top officials of the Mexican Army.

NICARAGUA'S BORDER PROBLEMS INCREASE INSTABILITY

PA140953 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 13 Sep 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The border problems that Costa Rica and Honduras are having with Nicaragua every day further increase political instability in Central America, mainly due to the lack of interest of the authorities of San Jose and Tegucigalpa to reach a peace agreement.

Costa Rica has not shown any willingness to find a definite solution to the border problem. On the contrary, the violations of Nicaragua's air space by planes taking off from Costa Rican territory are frequent. The use of planes to support the operations of the counterrevolutionary bands was confirmed during a recent accident of a helicopter in which a mercenary leader was traveling over Costa Rican territory. The Nicaraguan Government proposal to establish a security zone along the banks of San Juan River has been repeatedly rejected by the Costa Rican Government.

President Luis Alberto Monge also refused in principle to follow the Contadora Group recommendation to begin talks with the Managua authorities, talks that will lead to permanent solutions for stability along the border between the two countries. This refusal detracts from the so-called political neutrality of Costa Rica and virtually confirms that the mercenary bands operating against Nicaragua's southern region have the support of top Costa Rican Government officials. Just a few days ago, the Costa Rican news media reported that the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, which operates in Honduras against the sovereignty of Nicaragua, is planning to establish a new counterrevolutionary front along the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border. For this reason, the leaders of the mercenary bands launched a campaign to recruit deserters from the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, mercenary group badly affected by the sound defeats dealt by the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, to that group in the southern part of the country.

Major Luis Alfaro of the Costa Rican Rural Guard admitted the truth of reports from residents of the border zone, who are alarmed by the number of forces coming and going from Costa Rican territory. It is well known that top Civil Guard officers maintain close relations with counterrevolutionary groups. Meanwhile, the Costa Rican authorities are constantly repeating that these are just unfounded rumors. But the fact is that hundreds of peasants who live in the border region with Nicaragua have been relocated because of the activities of the mercenary groups. On the northern border of Nicaragua, U.S. imperialism maintains a spearhead for possible direct aggression on the Sandinist country, the members of the FDN. However, the defeats sustained by this group have also been so severe that on several occasions they have had to flee in disarray. During the past 3 weeks, the EPS inflicted more than 200 casualties to the mercenary bands in 25 clashes carried out in the Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia, Jinotega, and Madriz Departments.

The unfriendly attitude of the Honduran and Costa Rican Governments against the Nicaraguan people and government is confirmed in the tacit support to the military actions that U.S. imperialism is carrying out from the borders of those two Central American countries, which makes them accomplices of Washington and traitors to our continent. Despite the enormous military and economic support that the United States is giving to the mercenary bands fighting against Nicaragua, the people of Sandino have the best force to repel and defeat the enemy: the moral right to pick up arms and defend the Sandinist people's revolution.

HONDURAS 'PAWN' OF U.S. AGAINST NICARAGUA

FL141242 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Radio Progresso Station Commentary]

[Text] When the optimist echoes could still be heard on the results of the Contadora Group foreign ministers meeting with Central American foreign ministers held in Panama City, a situation was created that threatens the region with uncertain consequences. This time, the main Central American pawn of the U.S. Government, the Honduran regime, added a new tense element in the area.

Tegucigalpa authorities asserted that a Sandinist troop attack was held against Honduran territory at the eastern department of El Paraiso. While describing such a hoax, the Honduran regime immediately declared a military alert on their borders with Nicaragua, it urgently recalled its ambassador in Managua, called the National Congress for a meeting, and began to comtemplate a possible declaration of war and considered allowing troops to leave the country or allow transit or settlement of foreign military forces in Honduras.

The situation that has arisen suspiciously coincided with a U.S. State Department document that reports more lies on the alleged Nicaraguan intervention in neighboring countries.

Early this morning, the Nicaraguan Government denounced the serious situation created by the United States in a document addressed to the international community, which was carried by radio network and read by the Nicaraguan Information and Press Minister [title as heard] Manuel Espinoza. In the document, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega says that yesterday morning around 800 mercenaries who had settled in Honduras attempted to enter Nicaragua through El Rosario area, Boca del Poteca, with the Honduran Army support.

Sandinist Army, plus helicopter units and forces, resisted the Honduran Air Force-backed invasion that used U.S.-made F-86 Sabre-liner aircraft. The document also denounced the seizing of a Nicaraguan civil aircraft and a new attack against the Penas Blancas border post. President Ortega's message ends saying all these actions of the anti-Sandinist forces are accompanied by Honduran Government speeches and threatening notes that are used as instruments to invite U.S. interventionist and criminal action against Nicaragua.

U.S. CONGRESS APPROVES BILL FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS

FL130142 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The U.S. Congress has approved a bill for $155 million that will basically benefit the military-industrial complex. Among the substances that will be put into production on 1 October are mass extermination binary chemicals, stocks of which already in existence in U.S. storage sites would suffice to kill all of humanity. The plan to modernize this arsenal could cost U.S taxpayers $10 billion in the next 5 years, according to experts.

CASTRO MEETS YOUTH DEBT DIALOGUE DELEGATES

FL161746 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met at the camp site known as El Abra, located in Havana, with the participants in the Latin American and Caribbean Students Dialogue on the Foreign Debt. About 600 representatives of 250 youth and student organizations from 34 nations participated in the debt dialogue.

RAUL CASTRO RECEIVES POLISH YOUTH BRIGADE

FL140138 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, has held a fraternal meeting with members of the third contingent of the Carlos Roloff Brigade of Polish youth. During the meeting with the FAR minister, the members of the brigade, headed by (Kazimierz Janik), expressed their gratitude for the reception the Cuban people have given them and their joy at the coming visit to Cuba of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who will visit our country as the guest of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Friendship President Meets Group

FL140230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Rene Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP], today received the 150 members of the Carlos Roloff Brigade of Polish youth that is visiting Cuba. At ICAP headquarters, Rodriguez said the ICAP was honored by the attention of the visitors during their stay in Cuba, adding that their itinerary had been made very intense so they could obtain the fullest view of our island.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS PDRY, ETHIOPIA

For coverage of the visit by the trade delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrisas to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and Ethiopia, see the Arabian Peninsula sections and East Africa of the 16 and 17 September Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORTS and subsequent issues.

ALGERIA'S BRAHIMI RECEIVES MINISTER LEVI FARAH

FL161758 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi has received Minister Without Portfolio Levi Farah Balmaseda, who is in charge of construction abroad and is in Algiers on an official visit. During the meeting, the state of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two states was discussed, as well as the possibility of increasing cooperation in various sectors, which could include Cuban construction of hydraulic works in Algeria.

LATIN AMERICAN PRESS FORUM ON DEBT BEGINS 17 SEP

FL161812 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Approximately 150 journalists and students of economic problems from 19 countries have already arrived in Havana to participate in the Latin American Press Forum on the regional financial crisis, which starts tomorrow. It is expected that more than 200 specialists and guests will attend the meeting, which has been organized by PRENSA LATINA News Agency.

URUGUAY TO HOST FOREIGN DEBT MEETING IN OCTOBER

PA130300 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The delegates of the 11 governments of the Cartagena congress met today in Montevideo, Uruguay, to study the agenda for a high-level meeting on the Latin American foreign debt scheduled for next month. Foreign Ministry sources said that the meetings will continue through tomorrow and they will be inaugurated by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias. The delegates will study matters that will be discussed during the fourth Cartagena congress interministerial conference to be held in Montevideo in October. Other reports add that more than 500 persons will arrive in Montevideo in October to participate in the Latin American Parliament meeting to be held at the Legislative Palace. The only subject to be discussed at this meeting will be the foreign debt. The meeting will be attended by representatives of 18 SELA, ECLA, and ALADI parliaments.